

## Lebanese army to quit Beirut airport

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese army said Saturday it had decided to withdraw 300 troops from a state security force at Beirut airport, focus of a current spate of hijacks, because militias were stopping them from doing their job. An army communiqué said the troops were being "prevented by party elements in control of the airport area from carrying out their duties and because local political parties have not responded in securing the safety of civilian air traffic." It said the army could not be a cover for terrorist acts and hijacks that were harming the country's reputation. Beirut airport area is held by mostly Druze and Shi'ite militias, and by other army troops cooperating with them. It was not clear if men from other security branches would also withdraw from the 800-strong airport force.

Beirut becomes notorious as haven for hijacks, page 2

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in Jordan  
جوردان تيمز يومية سياسية مستقلة  
مؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراية"

## Britons develop no-pain cancer drug

LONDON (R) — A new drug which promises treatment without pain for tens of thousands of cancer sufferers was announced by British scientists Saturday. They described the drug, carboplatin, as a "magnificent" breakthrough in the treatment of ovarian, testicular and some forms of lung cancer. It is a platinum compound similar to the widely-used anti-cancer drug cisplatin. But cisplatin's side-effects can be so severe — nausea, vomiting, kidney damage, deafness, numbness and even paralysis — that patients sometimes refuse to continue the treatment. "Carboplatin is just as effective but it has none of these side-effects," said Dr. Hilary Calvert of Britain's Institute of Cancer Research. "It is one of the most important anti-cancer drugs which we have seen for many years."

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## 5-year-plan team studies private sector

AMMAN (Petra) — The role of the private sector in development was the subject of discussion during a meeting of a special committee drawing up the next five-year-plan Saturday at the Ministry of Planning. Minister of Planning and committee Chairman Abdullah Nsour said that the committee was studying the best ways for involving the private sector in the forthcoming development plan in a better way in view of the capabilities which this sector enjoys.

## Abdul Meguid to visit Europe

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid said Saturday he plans to visit Italy, Hungary and Poland later this month to seek support for Middle East peace efforts and to boost economic links. He told reporters his visit to Italy would be aimed at explaining Egypt's views on the Middle East and how best Europe could help before the European Community meetings later this month. The visits to Hungary and Poland were designed to boost cooperation in economic and other fields, he added.

## Tureiki arrives in Muscat

MUSCAT (R) — Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Abdul Salam Al Tureiki has arrived in Muscat with a message for Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id of Oman from Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi, official sources said Saturday. Diplomats said they believed Mr. Tureiki's unexpected visit was the first ever to the sultanate by a senior official of the Qaddafi government. Oman and Libya do not have diplomatic relations. In Amman on Thursday, Mr. Tureiki told Reuters Libyan envoys were touring the Arab World with what he called "new concrete proposals for creating one Arab state." The envoys have also visited Syria, Kuwait, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia.

## Reagan sends message to Assad

DAMASCUS (R) — U.S. President Reagan sent a message to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Friday night, the official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) reported Saturday. The agency gave no details, but Western diplomats said Mr. Reagan might have sought Mr. Assad's help in gaining the release of some 100 American passengers aboard a U.S. airliner hijacked Friday on a flight from Athens to Rome and currently at Algiers.

## Botswana seeks U.N. debate on raid

GABORONE (R) — Botswana President Quett Masire called for a U.N. Security Council debate on the South African raid here Friday in which 12 people were killed. Reading a prepared statement, a grim-faced Masire called the attack "a brutal and premeditated act." Nine of the dead were South African refugees. Pretoria claimed it hit 10 bases of the African National Congress. (Related story on page 8).

# TWA hijackers free 60 hostages

Accomplice exchanged for Greek passengers; Sky pirates reiterate demand from Israel

ALGIERS (Agencies) — Lebanese hijackers demanding the release by Israel of Lebanese prisoners Saturday released about half of the passengers aboard a hijacked Trans World Airways (TWA) plane and threatened to kill the rest if their demands were not met.

Airport officials said the hijackers, who seized the TWA Boeing 727 between Athens and Rome Friday and later shot dead an American passenger, still held some 41 people.

They first released 24 passengers, including 15 American women, five of them stewardesses, in exchange for a self-confessed accomplice detained at Athens airport Friday, the Algerian news agency (APS) said.

Soon afterwards they released 36 more passengers, it said. The hijackers have threatened to blow up the plane with their hostages if their demands are not met.

They released 32 passengers in Algiers Friday and 19 in Beirut. Reports quoted TWA air hostesses among those released as saying there could be more than four hijackers on board the plane. A senior United States diplomat was at the airport, along

with others from Greece and Australia, helping to coordinate action with officials of the Algerian national security department and the Defence Ministry, airport officials said. After demands from the hijackers, Algiers Radio and APS published a second statement from them declaring they had no links with any group which had claimed responsibility for the operation and repeating their threat to blow up the airliner if any attempt was made to approach it. In Beirut, an anonymous telephone caller Friday claimed responsibility for the hijacking in the name of the Islamic Jihad (holy war) but the group later denied this.

The hijackers have demanded the release of all Shi'ite Muslim prisoners in Israel, the immediate and complete withdrawal of Israel from all Lebanese territories and of the South Lebanon Army, all

ied to Israel, from southern Lebanon.

"We will not hold back one moment. We have come out to be martyred and to return without the implementation of our demands would be a dishonour to us," they said.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry official said the government had not been approached by the United States about releasing the Lebanese hijackers say are in Israeli jails.

The prisoners, moved to Israel from the South Lebanese prison camp of Ansar last April, "would not stay here forever," the official said.

But after the outcry in Israel over a prisoner exchange with a Palestinian group last month, Israel was in no mood to release prisoners under pressure, he added. The hijackers say 700 Lebanese are held in Israeli jails. Israel refuses to say how many it holds but on the basis of previous figures supplied by the army there are at least 500.

The hijackers, said to be armed with pistols and hand grenades,

(Continued on page 3)

Relatives 'hope, pray and wait' for safe release of passengers, page 2

## SLA releases Finns after its men confirm desertion to Amal

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon (Agencies) — Twenty-one Finnish members of a United Nations peacekeeping force in South Lebanon were released Saturday after being held captive for eight days by the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia.

Wearing U.N. blue berets and uniforms, the Finns boarded white minibuses flying the U.N. flag after a well-staged release ceremony at an SLA prison in the Lebanese border town of Marjayoun. They refused to speak to reporters.

"They are in good condition, only bored," said the chief of staff of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). Finnish Colonel Karl Korttila.

SLA chief Brigadier Antoine Lahd told reporters escorted to the ceremony by the Israeli army that he decided to free the Finns after Red Cross officials said 11 SLA members now with the Shi'ite Amal militia did not want to return to their units.

The SLA originally charged after seizing the UNIFIL troops, on June 7 that the Finnish soldiers had disarmed 11 Shi'ite members of the SLA and turned them over to Amal.

But a five-member U.N. team and then the International Red Cross interviewed the 11 men near the Amal-controlled town of

Tyre and reported to Brig. Lahd that the men were with Amal voluntarily.

A U.N. spokesman said the breakthrough in negotiations came when Brig. Lahd became convinced that his militiamen defected.

Israel, which arms, trains and pays the SLA militia, had come under heavy international pressure to order the release of the Finns. A senior U.N. official said Friday that his patience was running out and the U.N. might consider a military option.

Israel maintained publicly that it had no control over the SLA. Officials acknowledged privately, however, that they could order the release of the Finns but feared for the "cohesion" of the 1,500-man SLA force and its authority structure.

The kidnapping highlighted Israel's dilemma. Having withdrawn nearly all its troops after a three-year occupation of southern Lebanon, Israel has created a narrow self-styled "security zone" north of its border and has trained the SLA to police the area.

During the week-long hostage crisis, Israel tried to convince the U.N. to accept the SLA as a legitimate force in southern Lebanon in exchange for allowing UNIFIL to fulfill its mandate and deploy along the Israeli-Lebanese border.

But U.N. Under-Secretary-General Brian Urquhart told Israeli officials that only the U.N. and the Lebanese army could carry arms in the U.N. zone and said the U.N. could not grant legitimacy to a militia rejected by the Beirut government.

Mr. Urquhart had told reporters in Israel that UNIFIL would use force if necessary to resolve the crisis.

The U.N. preferred not to use military force, but "if it turns out that we have no other means, that is what we will have to do," Mr. Urquhart had said.

Mr. Urquhart was due in Finland Saturday to discuss the political implications of the kidnapping with President Mauno Koivisto and senior Foreign Ministry officials, the British Broadcasting Corporation said in a report quoting Helsinki radio.

Israeli officials say they fear a repeat of this week's incident, putting them again at odds with an otherwise friendly country. The hostage affair badly strained Israeli-Finnish ties, with Finland blaming Israel for what happened.

Timur Goksel, spokesman for UNIFIL, said he expected the results of an official U.N. inquiry into the incident to be made public shortly at U.N. headquarters in New York.

## Kuwait acquits all defendants in murder of Iraqi diplomat

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwait's criminal court Saturday acquitted the nine defendants who had been charged with the March 1 murder of the Iraqi assistant cultural attaché and his son, the Kuwait News Agency reported.

The agency did not provide further details.

The diplomat, Hadi Awad Saeed and his teenage son, Hassan, were shot in their beds by four gunmen, who had held his wife at gunpoint till the murder was committed.

The trial started April 20 and continued in camera. The verdicts were originally to be handed down June 1, but the session was postponed for "special circumstances," which have not been disclosed.

## Lebanon war did not end 'threat' to Israel — Rabin

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that the presence of United Nations peacekeeping forces in South Lebanon prevented Israel from expanding a self-styled "security zone" in Lebanon.

In an Israeli Radio interview broadcast Saturday, Mr. Rabin also said Israel was not certain whether its allied Lebanese militia could patrol a wider area.

But he said Israel was concerned that Palestinian and other commandos would launch attacks over the border to prove that Israel's three year involvement in Lebanon did not achieve anything.

He said that a two to 20 kilometre wide "security zone" being patrolled by Israeli and its allied Lebanese militiamen may not be wide enough to prevent rocket attacks on Israel.

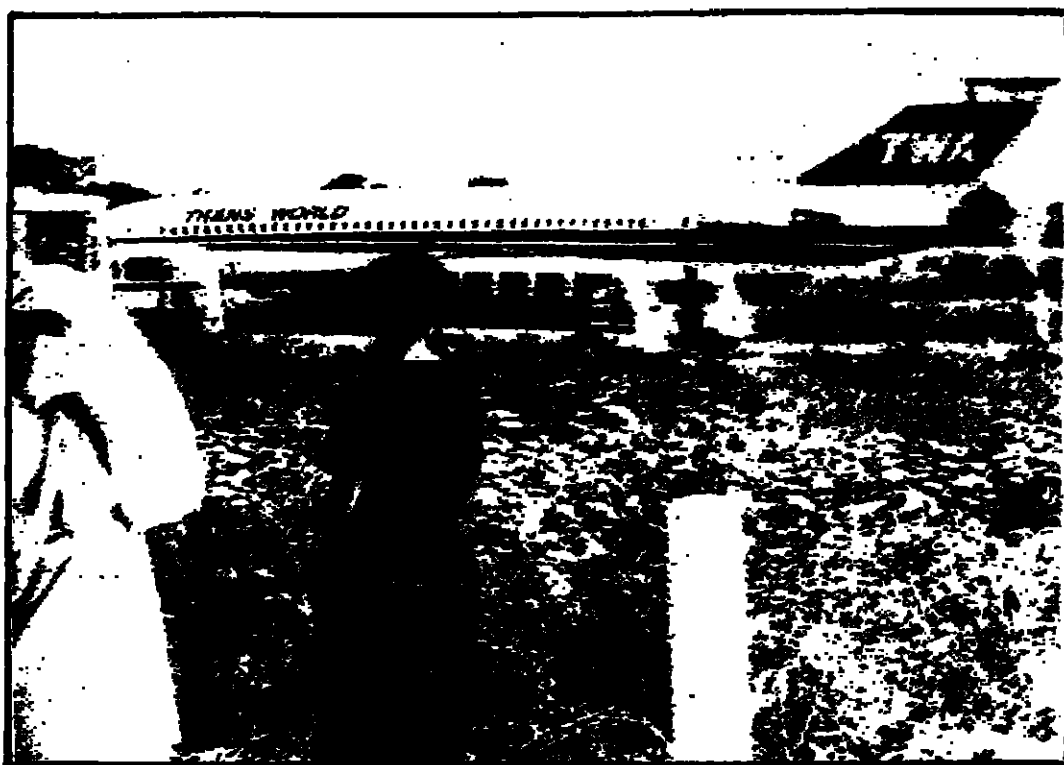
Two Soviet-made rockets that

landed in northern Israel last Monday, causing no injuries or damage, were fired from within that "security zone," Mr. Rabin said.

Mr. Rabin listed the 10-nation U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the militia called the South Lebanon Army (SLA) as two hindrances to what he claimed were Israeli efforts to refrain from a permanent presence in Lebanon.

He said Israel could not expand its "security zone" for a simple reason: In the south there is a UNIFIL force that has been there seven years," by a Security Council mandate from 1978.

Mr. Rabin's remarks followed talks this week with U.N. Under-Secretary General Brian Urquhart who pressed demands to move the force closer to the Israeli border, in accordance with the council's mandate.



A man wipes her tears and a girl watches a hijacked Trans World Airline plane parked at Algiers airport Saturday. Passengers aboard the plane, which was hijacked during an Athens-Rome flight, include missionaries from the United States (AP wirephoto)

## Morocco: Chances good for special summit

ABU DHABI (AP) — The Moroccan foreign minister was quoted here Saturday as saying that chances were favourable for convening an emergency Arab conference at summit level to deal solely with the Palestinian problem.

In an interview with the newspaper Al Itihad, Abdul Latif Al Filali said "we are highly optimistic that an emergency pan-Arab summit conference will be held at the earliest opportunity to confront the critical circumstances which the Palestinian problem is facing."

Morocco's King Hassan submitted a proposal to host the emergency summit at an Arab League ministerial council last week in Tunis called by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to discuss the siege of Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut by Shi'ite Muslim Amal militiamen. The session has been recessed until June 24.

The king aired his proposal shortly after Jordan called for an emergency summit to discuss the Kingdom's joint moves with the PLO for a negotiated peace in the Middle East.

Morocco has followed up its proposal by high-level contacts with Arab capitals, including Saudi Arabia, which was to host the regular annual pan-Arab summit delayed since November 1983 because of inter-Arab differences.

Moroccan Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed, was in Mecca to perform a pilgrimage to Muslim holy shrines and conferred with King Fahd.

Mr. Filali told the paper "our contacts with various Arab states to convince them of the necessity of holding this meeting, as well as contacts by the Arab League secretary general, have produced very encouraging results."

"The summit would solely examine the Palestinian problem, while other Arab issues would be given sufficient time for further contacts till the regular summit is convened in Saudi Arabia," he added.

According to the Kuwait News Agency, 16 of the 21 Arab League members have so far accepted the Moroccan proposal, with Tunis suggesting that the venue be changed to the league headquarters in its capital.

Syria is listed among the league members who are opposing the summit proposal.

The regular pan-Arab summit has been held up because of the various splits in the Arab World, including that between Syria and the PLO, and the rift between Syria and Iraq that are ruled by rival wings of the Arab Baath Socialist Party.

## Palestinians pound Amal strongholds

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Palestinian fighters based in hills overlooking Beirut bombed strongholds of the Shi'ite Amal movement in the Lebanese capital on Friday as Amal men, supported by army units, continued their 27-day-old siege of two Palestinian refugee camps.

Palestinian spokesmen told the Associated Press by telephone the defenders of the Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps fought off two Amal assaults against the devastated camps Friday.

Reports said meanwhile that a suicide car-bomb attack on a position held by units of the Lebanese army's Sixth Brigade killed at least 10 people, including six soldiers, and wounded 19.

Beirut Radio, reporting Saturday's shelling on Amal positions, said the fire was coming from Palestinians in mountains above Beirut, trying to ease pressure on the refugee camps under the four-week-old siege by Amal.

Radio stations reported heavy fighting around the Shatila camp, where Palestinians fired rocket-propelled grenades against a tank-led Amal assault.

Political sources told Reuters Syrian army officers Friday reconnoitred the mountains for a possible withdrawal of Palestinian groups who have risked their ties with Damascus to help defend the camps.

They said Syria might replace, them with units of the Syrian-controlled Palestinian Saiga faction, and the "Assad Brigade," the military wing of a Lebanese Baathist Party.

## Suicide attack

Friday night's suicide car bombing in Beirut's southern suburbs of Sixth Brigade units allied with Amal against the Palestinians killed the driver of the booby trapped car.

Police said the driver tried to drive up to a building held by troops.

## Iraqis suspend attacks despite Baghdad blast

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said it stopped air and missile strikes on Iranian cities Saturday despite an overnight explosion in Baghdad apparently caused by an Iranian missile.

Information Minister Latif Nassif Al Jassam told newsmen the attacks stopped at 8 a.m. (0400 GMT) under a 15-day moratorium announced by President Saddam Hussein Friday.

President Hussein said he wanted to give Iran a chance to consider peace, but warned that Baghdad would strike again if Iran attacked or prepared to attack Iraq, or if it rejected his peace initiative.

"Our retaliation will be severe. Iran will face greater catastrophes..." Mr. Jassam said Saturday.

A big explosion rocked Baghdad and sent up a huge cloud of

smoke at 5:40 a.m. (0140 GMT), 10 minutes after Iran said it fired a long-range missile at the Iraqi capital — the fourth since May 26 when Iraq resumed daily strikes on Iranian cities. The authorities gave no details of casualties.

In Tehran, the war information headquarters coupled its announcement of the strike on Baghdad with a warning that it was ready to retaliate strongly against any Iraqi attacks.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, who arrived unexpectedly in Cairo Saturday for consultations (See page 2), accused Iran of trying to continue the Gulf war, now in its 57th month.

"It is well known the Iranian regime insists on pursuing the war and rejecting all peace initiatives," he said. "This compels Iraq to continue fighting in self-defence."

The International Red Cross again complained that Amal militiamen were blocking medical convoys from entering the camps.

Palestinian spokesman told the AP scores of Amal militiamen and Sixth Brigade soldiers tried to break through the defences into Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh at daybreak.

Lebanese army M-113 tanks and truck-mounted mortar guns pounded the camps, providing cover for the ground forces, according to the spokesmen.

They renewed appeals for an intervention by "all humanitarian organisations" to press for the evacuation of scores of dead and wounded lying untended in the dusty alleys of the shantytowns, ill-equipped hospitals and mosques.

The report of PNC members' inclusion in the joint delegation for talks with the Americans coincided with a statement by Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin that he, in a recent visit to Washington, found a "serious change" in the U.S. policy towards the Middle East. Mr. Rabin, who visited Washington last week, told Israeli Radio on Saturday that he was discerned with what he called dangerous developments in the U.S. administration. He said the U.S. was preparing for next month's meeting with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. He said the meeting appeared to be a prelude to eventual American recognition of the PLO.

The Israeli minister also said his country was concerned over American proposals to sell arms to Jordan.

The "change in U.S. policy" that Mr. Rabin referred to emerged after King Hussein visited Washington late last month and held talks with President Ronald Reagan and senior administration officials. U.S. spokesmen later indicated that the King managed to convince Washington of the sincerity of efforts for peace by Jordan and the U.S. administration had realised that it should support the King's initiatives.

## PNC members to represent Palestinian side in joint team

By Hamadeh Fara'neh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Palestinian side to a joint delegation with Jordan for preliminary talks in early July with the U.S. on a settlement to the Palestinian problem will include only members of the Palestine National Council (PNC) and no Palestinian figures from the Israeli-occupied West Bank or Gaza Strip will be included in the team, well-informed sources said Saturday.

The sources, who spoke to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity, said the U.S. delegation to the talks will include prominent members of the American Congress and Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy. The sources did not reveal the names of the proposed PNC members neither did they have the names of the American Congressmen who will meet the joint team.

The sources also said that a joint Jordan-PLO delegation will soon leave for London and Paris to brief British and French leaders on the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO on a common political strategy towards a negotiated settlement to the Palestinian problem. The Feb. 11 agreement calls for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council — the U.S., the Soviet Union, France, China and Britain — and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO.

A joint team headed by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat visited Peking last month and secured strong Chinese backing for the proposed international conference. France said earlier this month that it was ready to receive the joint delegation and although there had been no confirmation of British willingness to receive the team it was believed that the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would meet with the team, especially after the strong backing Mrs. Thatcher gave for revived peace efforts in the Middle East. However, the prime minister, after talks with His Majesty King Hussein earlier this month, had said that Britain, like the United States, was opposed to the idea of an international conference.

The sources told the Jordan Times Saturday that the PLO will be represented in the team to visit London and Paris by Executive Committee members Abdul Razzak Al Yahya, Mohammad Milhem and Bishop Elias Khoury.

Local reports said Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri will represent Jordan in the team.

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# Relatives 'hope, pray and wait' for hijacked TWA passengers' safe release

NEW YORK (AP) — Worried relatives of Americans aboard a hijacked jetliner held prayer vigils and huddled anxiously around TV sets Saturday, expressing outrage and disbelief at the terrorists, and voicing hope "that they're not beating people, like they say they are."

Among the passengers held hostage aboard the Trans World Airlines jet as it criss-crossed the Middle East were a young couple about to be married, mid-westerners on a religious pilgrimage and a teen-age girl who wasn't freed because the hijackers apparently mistook her for a boy.

Forty-one women and children were released in Beirut, Lebanon, and Algeria, but many families and friends were separated as spouses and children were kept on board when the hijackers' odyssey continued. One man, identified by the terrorists as an American, was shot and thrown on the runway in Beirut.

More than 100 people remained aboard as the hijacking entered its second day, and most of those were Americans who had boarded the Boeing 727 in Cairo or Athens on Friday en route to Rome.

Back home, there was little to do but pray, follow the news and wait.

"I have good nerves," said Pete Lazansky of Tulsa, Oklahoma, whose parents George and Jo Ann Lazansky were on a church-sponsored tour of the Holy Land.

you nervous, and angry," said Garza.

Irma Trautmann, Adriana's mother, was among those released and said the girl apparently remained aboard the 727 because her captors did not realize she was a girl.

"She was crying, sobbing," Mrs. Trautmann recalled. But she said her other daughters, aged 3 and 4, were released and "slept through the whole thing."

In Algonquin, Illinois, prayer services were held Friday for the pastors of three local Roman Catholic Churches and more than 20 of their parishioners who were among those aboard the TWA jet hijacked over Athens.

At St. Margaret Mary Church in Algonquin friends and family of 18 parishioners on the flight attended a service, and a second vigil was scheduled later in the day.

The pastor of the church, William McDonnell, had helped organize a tour, which began on May 31 and included a visit to the Holy Land as well as a brief cruise of the Greek Isles.

Also on the tour were the pastor of a neighbouring church, the Rev. James McCoughlin of St. Peter's in Geneva, Illinois, and four members of that parish.

A third priest, Thomas Dempsey of St. Patrick's in St. Charles, Illinois, was also in the tour group, which was en route home when the plane was seized.

"She doesn't know what to expect," said Jorge Garza, who talked to Mrs. Garza by telephone from Cyprus. "She sounded real nervous. She was crying."

"Just the thought of waiting to see what's going to happen makes



CAR-BOMB SCENE: A Lebanese soldier looks at a patch of blood in the street shortly after a suicide car-bomb exploded near a Lebanese army position in West Beirut Friday night killing 23 people (AP wirephoto)

## Arabs stage anti-Israeli protests in Jerusalem

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli police arrested 15 Arabs Friday night after demonstrations in Arab East Jerusalem in which several hundred youths pelted Israeli cars with stones and shouted anti-Israeli slogans. There were no injuries.

A police spokesman said Saturday the incident occurred following prayers to mark the end of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. Border police with riot gear dispersed the demonstrators.

## U.N. renews mandate of Cyprus peace force

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Security Council has renewed the mandate of the U.N. peacekeeping force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for another six months until Dec. 15.

The vote in the 15-nation council was unanimous.

UNFICYP, comprising some 2,300 men from eight countries, has been stationed in Cyprus since 1964 to help maintain peace between the island's ethnic Greek and Turkish communities.

The countries providing men for the force are: Australia, Austria, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Sweden.

After the Council vote, Cypriot U.N. Ambassador Constantine Moushoutas and Turkish Cypriot representative Ozer Koray blamed each other's leaders for the failure of a high-level meeting here last January aimed at reaching agreement on a federal system of government to reunite the partitioned island.

The talks foundered after President Spyros Kyprianou, representing the Greek Cypriots, insisted on further negotiations on a draft agreement that Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denkash insisted must be accepted unchanged.

Mr. Koray told the Council the Turkish Cypriots had a number of reservations about new proposals that Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar hoped might break the deadlock.

In a written report earlier this week, the U.N. chief said the documents presented at the January meeting had now been incorporated into what he called a "single consolidated draft agreement."

He had received an affirmative response from the Greek Cypriot side but was still awaiting a reply from the Turkish Cypriots, the secretary general added.

But Mr. Koray told the Council the new text contained substantial differences, compared with the

January documents.

He said statements by Mr. Kyprianou showed he still rejected basic principles contained in the original package.

"The problem cannot be presented as a simple phenomenon as if the Greek Cypriot leader has now accepted the documentation which he had rejected in January," Mr. Koray said.

Implicitly criticising the secretary general, he said the Turkish Cypriot side had not given its consent to the consolidation of the texts and was not consulted until a late stage.

Referring to a U.N. statement last month criticising elections in the self-proclaimed Turkish Cypriot state established in 1983, Mr. Koray said these were entirely irrelevant and "cast a shadow on the basis of the (secretary general's) good offices."

Mr. Moushoutas told the Council the January talks failed "due to the completely negative attitude" displayed by Mr. Denkash and his "premeditated" plans to ruin that meeting in order to proceed with further illegal partitionist acts.

While Mr. Denkash regarded the meeting as a mere signing ceremony, the secretary general had said it would entail constructive discussion and dialogue, the Cypriot envoy stated.

Referring to the elections in part of the island occupied by Turkish troops since 1974, Mr. Moushoutas said: "The so-called 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus' is a bogus entity, set up by Turkey as its puppet in the occupied area."

The total withdrawal of the "foreign troops of occupation" was the backbone of U.N. resolutions on Cyprus and essential to any viable and just solution.

He expressed full confidence in the secretary general's efforts and asked whether the "Turkish side" was ready to work for a solution.

## Iraqi minister in Cairo 'on special mission'

CAIRO (AP) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz arrived Saturday on what he termed "a special, urgent and important mission."

In remarks to reporters at Cairo Airport, Mr. Aziz declined to reveal the nature of his one-day mission.

"I have come today on a special, urgent and important mission," said Mr. Aziz, who doubles as Iraq's deputy prime minister. "I am carrying a message from President Saddam Hussein to his brother President Hosni Mubarak dealing with bilateral relations and focusing especially on current conditions and developments in the (Middle East) area."

Immediately after Mr. Aziz landed, he and Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid, who greeted him at Cairo International Airport, flew by helicopter to the Suez Canal city of Ismailia to meet Mr. Mubarak who was spending the weekend there.

Iraq was among 17 Arab states that severed diplomatic ties with Egypt in 1979 to protest its peace treaty with Israel. Only Jordan has restored relations with Cairo last September.

Despite the continued Egyptian-Iraqi diplomatic rupture, however, Egypt has supplied Iraq with hundreds of millions of dollars worth of arms in its war with neighbouring Iran. Bilateral relations improved considerably since Mr. Mubarak took office in 1981. The Egyptian leader visited Iraq's capital Baghdad last March and invited Mr. Hussein to Egypt.

On the Gulf war, Mr. Aziz noted President Hussein's announcement on Friday that Iraq was halting attacks on Iranian cities for two weeks starting Saturday. Mr. Hussein also offered Iran a five-point peace plan, including a cease-fire and direct negotiations.

"We are now awaiting Iran's response to this," Mr. Aziz said, but he expressed doubt the response will be favourable.

"The Iranian regime continues to insist on war and to reject all initiatives and solutions," he said. "We are ready and will crush them."

Mr. Aziz said Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, will visit Egypt shortly for "concentrated talks on bilateral relations in all fields."

Mr. Aziz did not mention the issue of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

## Syria rejects diplomat's withdrawal from London

LONDON (AP) — Syria has rejected Britain's request to withdraw a diplomat who refused for three years to vacate a London apartment he had rented on a six-month lease.

The Foreign Office, which had asked for the withdrawal of diplomat Ahmad Waheed Rajab, said in a statement it would now "consider the matter further."

A spokesman, who in accordance with British practice would not be identified, made it clear that the government was now ready to take a tougher line.

Syrian Ambassador Loulouf Allah Haydar told a news conference: "Syria has not considered transferring Mr. Rajab from London."

The ambassador said when he was called to the Foreign Office on May 31, he asked whether vacating the flat would put an end to the dispute and "the answer was

an affirmative yes."

Mr. Rajab, who has been in London for 12 years, left the apartment Tuesday, three days ahead of an expulsion deadline set by the government. He claimed diplomatic immunity to avoid court eviction orders against him.

Owners John and Suzanne Chaffey, had written to Queen Elizabeth II describing three years of homelessness and costly fight to get back their £80,000 (\$107,000) home.

A number of Arabs at the press conference suggested that the amount of publicity given to the incident in the British press was the result of a Zionist conspiracy.

"The instigators and coordinators of this malicious campaign against Syria should have known beforehand that pressure on Syria never pays," Mr. Haydar said in announcing that Rajab would not be transferred.

## Committee to discuss Arab World food security projects

BAGHDAD (Petra) — The special technical committee for food security projects in the Arab World will meet in Khartoum on July 11, to discuss the basics and needs of implementing and executing all food security projects that have already been recommended by the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development.

This committee, which is part of the Arab League's working teams will study food security projects that deal with establishing an industrial complex in Sudan as well as updating fish industry and establishing a fish canning factory in South Yemen.

The committee will also examine a special proposal for establishing an agricultural complex for producing animal fodder in one of the Arab countries.

Mr. Rajab, who has been in London for 12 years, left the apartment Tuesday, three days ahead of an expulsion deadline set by the government. He claimed diplomatic immunity to avoid court eviction orders against him.

Owners John and Suzanne Chaffey, had written to Queen Elizabeth II describing three years of homelessness and costly fight to get back their £80,000 (\$107,000) home.

A number of Arabs at the press conference suggested that the amount of publicity given to the incident in the British press was the result of a Zionist conspiracy.

"The instigators and coordinators of this malicious campaign against Syria should have known beforehand that pressure on Syria never pays," Mr. Haydar said in announcing that Rajab would not be transferred.

## Beirut becomes notorious as haven for hijackers

BEIRUT (AP) — When planes are hijacked in the Middle East or in Europe they often touch down in Beirut Airport, a haven for sky pirates.

Hijack dramas often start or end here.

Security officers wisecrack about the airport's notoriety and the uncertainties of flying in or out of Lebanon.

When the hijacked American Trans World Airlines Boeing 727 took off after refuelling on Friday many airport employees said they feared they had not seen the last of the red-and-white jet.

"Friendly wages" were struck for 19 mainly American women and children were freed from the jet before two gunmen ordered the crew to fly to Algeria.

"The plane is coming back," signed one airport controller who spoke to the hijackers and crew by radio after it was seized in Athens. "Let's order some food and wait."

Beirut's airport today scarcely resembles the bustling, neat terminal it was a hub for Middle East air travellers before civil war erupted a decade ago.

It served about 30 airlines from around the globe, but the guns of warring armies often forced the airport to close.

Now, it opens and closes depending on the ferocity of fighting

Planes and buildings have been hit by stray shells and rockets when battles flare in nearby southern suburbs or hills controlled by Druze gunners overlooking the capital.

The airport still bears the scars of the Lebanese civil war. Shell-shattered hangars, paved holes left by landing shells, speak for themselves. The latest victim is the charred, twisted wreckage of a Jordanian jetliner blown up by Shi'ite Muslim hijackers on Wednesday.

On the airport highway, armed militiamen often kidnap travellers on their way to catch a flight out of Lebanon or were just returning.

At the airport, bearded Shi'ite plainclothes militiamen move in pairs, occasionally checking travel documents of passengers at the arrival and departure zones.

They have the nominal control of the facility. And often they are involved in negotiations with hijackers, many fellow Shi'ites.

The hijackers make use of the breakdown of law and order in Beirut to board planes with weapons or to force aircraft seized elsewhere to refuel here before flying off to other airports.

On Friday, the TWA airliner was hijacked on an Athens-Rome flight. The plane diverted to Beirut where it refuelled and headed

to Algeria.

But the control tower in Beirut Airport were braced for the Boeing to return. "Our past experience tells us that they will come back here, so we wait," said one control tower operator.

Last Tuesday, heavily armed militiamen evaded loose security to get onto the tarmac in broad daylight and seized the Royal Jordanian Boeing 727.

The gunmen ordered the crew to fly to nearby Cyprus after an odyssey over Tunisia and Sicily. But they returned to Beirut Airport, freed their passengers and flew up the plane before fleeing into neighbouring shantytowns.

Watched by journalists, police and Lebanese soldiers they chatted to some reporters and kissed goodbye the crew members before destroying the plane. Sacking.

Ulf Sultan, Swedish pilot of the hijacked Jordanian Airliner, would not speak about security at the airport. But he said on Wednesday after his Boeing 727 jet was reduced to ashes: "I will try my best not to return."

Jordan suspended indefinitely its flights to Beirut the next day, leaving the Middle East Airlines (MEA), Lebanon's national carrier, as the only company still flying into Beirut.

Most of the companies boy-

cotted the airport because of lax security in and around the airport.

The airport reopened last July after being closed for five months by civil war strife in the Shi'ite suburbs and the central mountains above.

Since then, it has been the target of shellings and the scene of hijackings.

Near the airport, Palestinians and Shi'ite Muslims have been fighting in refugee camps for the past 26 days in bloody battles that left more than 500 people dead and 2,000 wounded.

Even the road to the airport, through the ruins of buildings and slums, is fraught with danger. Snipers shoot at vehicles and two Frenchmen and an American are still missing after being kidnapped.

A hijacking was staged last February when six gunmen burst onto the runway and heisted a Greek Cypriot plane before passengers were allowed to fly to Larnaca.

Sven Wisting, Swedish pilot of that plane, said at the time the gunmen came from nearby suburbs and were armed by militias who often patrol the outskirts of the airport.

When the February hijacking ended at night, the pilot said "In the darkness they (the hijackers) just disappeared."

## TV & RADIO

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Iraqi oil delegation arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — An Iraqi oil delegation arrived in Amman Saturday to discuss with officials from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and the Natural Resources Authority means to bolster and increase cooperation in oil exploration between Jordan and Iraq. The delegation, which is headed by the director general of the Iraqi general corporation for oil and gas exploration, includes three members of the corporation; Director of Geological Studies Sha'ban Khalil Sha'ban, Director of the Information Department Aref Rafiq Aref and Director of the Analytical Department Muhammad Fawzi.

## Officials to watch for Shawwal moon

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Mohammad Mheilan Saturday asked Sharia court judges to watch for the moon of Shawwal, the month which follows the fasting month of Ramadan. In a circular he issued to Sharia court judges, he asked them to keep the courts open on Monday night to receive people wishing to report the visibility of the moon. Meanwhile Sheikh Mheilan requested cabinet members, under secretaries and government department heads to call at his office on Monday night to take part in celebrating the visibility of the moon, which, if seen on Monday night, means that Tuesday is the first day of Eid Al Fitr.

## Hmoud endorses Karak budget

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Al Hmoud has endorsed the JD 1,017,479 budget of Karak Municipality. The municipality's budget included the allocation of JD 46,000 for public cleanliness, JD 10,000 for the acquisition of land, JD 15 million for the central vegetable market, JD 10,000 for building walls on the city's streets, JD 8,000 for gardens and public parks and JD 53,000 for the construction and asphalt of roads, JD 3,500 for the beautification of streets and JD 1,000 for a public library.

## Minister approves Ruseifeh streets bid

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal, Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Al Hmoud Saturday approved a bid for opening, paving and asphalted the main street of Ruseifeh Municipality at a cost of JD 164,975.

## Judges discuss Personal Statute Law

AMMAN (Petra) — Sharia court judges in their Saturday meetings, chaired by Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Mohammad Mheilan, discussed the Personal Statute Law. In the coming days the special committee will meet to discuss the Personal Statute Law which was submitted to the committee by Arab Justice Ministers in order to discuss its articles and to offer all necessary recommendations pertaining to this law.



Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran presents a university student her certificate during the graduation ceremony Saturday (Petra photo)

## World Bank loans \$13.5m for project to improve primary health care centres

By Simonetta Carr  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The project for the construction and remodelling of primary health care centres, promoted some months ago by former Minister of Health Kamel Ajlouni, is now taking off after the conclusion of a financial agreement with the World Bank which has loaned the Ministry of Health \$13.5 million. The Ministry of Health, however, will still bear most of the financial load for this project, since the total cost is estimated around \$30.5 million. The project will include the establishment of 25 new centres, the remodelling of 9 existing ones, the establishment of 17 comprehensive health care centres and the transformation of 4 existing primary health care centres into comprehensive health care centres. It will also include

the training of personnel, at all levels, to work in the new health centres.

The centres will also be equipped with audiovisual materials and other educational aids, assisting also in the local research on key sector topics.

Dr. Mahmoud Nababteh, director of the Project Management Unit for the Ministry of Health, told the Jordan Times that such a project will help to support the government's efforts to reorganise the health centres and to improve coverage, quality and efficiency of primary health care including outpatients referral care in the basic medical specialties. "Ultimately," he explained, "we hope to bring a reduction in the mortality and morbidity rates among women of childbearing age, infants and children."

The novelty of the project is the concept of comprehensive health

care centres which will include basic hospital facilities and specialists to be able to diagnose and treat most cases in the premises of the centres, without having to necessarily refer the patients to a hospital which may be difficult to reach.

Dr. Nababteh said that this project, which is intended to reach about one third of the total population in Jordan, largely in the rural areas, is proceeding smoothly and on schedule. He added that Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh, has thoroughly studied the project and has given it full support.

The project, which is expected to be completed by 1990, has been divided in two phases. The first phase will include the establishment of 17 primary health care centres and 10 comprehensive health care centres.

## Yarmouk University graduates sixth batch of students

AMMAN (Petra) — Yarmouk University Saturday graduated its sixth batch of students from the Faculties of Science, Engineering, Pharmacy, Public Health and Allied Medical Science. Among the graduates were students who graduated for the first time from the Faculties of Geology, Pharmacy, Public Health and Allied Medical Sciences.

2,300 students.

On Wednesday night, the University of Jordan graduated its 20th batch of graduates and postgraduate students, including 2,701 students from the various majors as well as 39 students graduating for the first time from the Faculty of Pharmacy. The graduation ceremony took place at Hussein Youth City stadium.

Addressing the graduates, the university's president, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, called on the graduates to remember their kinship in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and to work hard in order to liberate them from Israeli occupation. Dr. Majali pointed out that the university has for the first time graduated the first students from the Pharmacy Faculty and that as of the beginning of the new academic year, it will admit students to the Faculty of Dentistry.

Addressing the graduates, Dr. Adnan Badran, the university's president, said that the university, since its establishment, has sought to be one of the scientific landmarks in Jordan. Any new stages the university might embark on, Dr. Badran said, should be based on comprehensive evaluation aimed at defining achievements and providing the possibility for furthering future achievements, thus complementing the university's goals.

Dr. Badran described the experiences of the Jordanian uni-

versities as "unique" among experiences of the other Arab universities in view of the independent and free climate in which they have grown and developed. At the end of the celebration, Dr. Badran presented graduates with their certificates.

The university Sunday will graduate students from the Faculties of Art, Humanitarian and Social Sciences, Economy and Administrative Sciences.

With the graduation of these students, the number of the university graduates this year will be

## Students assist GUVS campaign to raise funds for national cancer centre

AMMAN (Petra) — A fund-raising campaign to build a JD 8 million centre for cancer (Al Amal Centre) was launched Saturday by the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) in cooperation with the University of Jordan, community colleges and private schools in Jordan.

GUVS Director Mohammad Rabi'e said that volunteers wearing special uniforms and carrying letters from GUVS authorising them to collect contributions, started collecting contributions from people in the streets on Saturday. On Sunday, he said, they will continue collecting contributions from houses in Amman.

He added that the campaign will cover all parts of Jordan within the coming days, as volunteers will collect contributions from cities throughout the Kingdom. Mr. Rabi'e pointed out that the

national task force, especially composed for this purpose, has planned to collect JD one million towards the establishment of the JD 8 million centre for treatment of cancer patients. He appealed to all citizens to cooperate with the volunteers and to encourage other people to contribute towards this humanitarian project.

Taking part in the two-day campaign are 400 to 600 students from the University of Jordan, community colleges and private schools.

The campaign, he said, aims to encourage people to establish educational, health and social institutions and serving the citizens, in addition to establishing specialised medical centres in Jordan.

In an earlier interview with the Jordan Times GUVS President Abdullah Al Khatib said that scientific indicators show that there

is an incidence of one cancer case among every six citizens in Jordan, a matter, which he said calls for speedy implementation of the proposed cancer centre in the country.

Dr. Khatib said that GUVS selected the University of Jordan for this project because it has the scientific and technical cadres required for supervising the work. Mr. Rabi'e, also in an earlier interview with the Jordan Times, said that the centre's infrastructure will cost JD 1 million, whereas, the centre and its facilities will cost JD 7 million.

Mr. Rabi'e added that proceeds of the welfare lottery have been allocated as an extra income to start the centre's infrastructure. He also called on the public to support the cancer centre by buying welfare lottery tickets to raise enough funds to start the project.

## All the fun of the circus for a good cause

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A Hungarian circus is due to start performing here on the first day of the Islamic feast 'Eid Al Fitr. The proceeds of the circus will be allocated to finance the Nazek Al Hariri centre for mentally handicapped children, National Society for the Rehabilitation of the Mentally Handicapped President Fawzi Tu'e-meh said Saturday.

Speaking at a press conference held to present the circus to the public, Dr. Tu'e-meh, who is also a member of the Lower House of Parliament, said that inviting the Hungarian circus to Amman comes as part of the society's many activities to collect financial aid to start operating the Nazek Al Hariri Centre.

The JD 1.5 million centre is now equipped with modern fixtures and is expected to start operating as of the scholastic year 1985/1986, Dr. Tu'e-meh said.

Speaking about finances which contributed to bringing the centre into reality, Dr. Tu'e-meh pointed out that the project saw the light through generous grants from Mrs. Rafiq Al Hariri.

The centre, located at Dabouq village some five kilometres south of Amman, is an integrated complex which is expected to accommodate 200 mentally handicapped students starting from kindergarten age.

Dr. Tu'e-meh said that the centre's long-term ambition is to become a regional medical centre offering services to neighbouring Arab countries in the field of the

rapy for the mentally handicapped.

## Integrated centre

According to Dr. Tu'e-meh, the centre comprises several sections, including departments for rehabilitation, guidance, physiotherapy and dentistry. The centre also includes four vocational training centre teaching carpentry, weaving, shoe-making in addition to simple handicrafts, he added.

Dr. Tu'e-meh went on to say that the society is in the process of signing accords on a reciprocal basis with national and local welfare societies. Under these agreements, he said, the centre pledges to provide beneficiaries with complementary facilities to those offered by the societies.

## Amman, Jerash; ancient urban centres before Decapolis era

Text and Photo by  
Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

Continuing his series of articles on the Greco-Roman cities of the Decapolis, Rami G. Khouri outlines the occupational history and significance of two of Jordan's Decapolis cities — Amman and Jerash.

AMMAN — Jordan's modern capital of Amman is the ancient Rabboth-Ammon, the capital city of the biblical Ammonite Kingdom during the 11th-8th centuries B.C. Traces of the Iron Age city wall still ring Citadel Hill (in Arabic, Al Qal'a), in downtown Amman — the same spot the Greeks, Romans and Umayyad Moslems used for their monumental buildings during the next 1000 years.

But Amman, has a much older

occupational history as an "urban" centre. At 'Ain Ghazal, in north Amman, recent excavations by an American team have uncovered a Stone Age (Neolithic era) village from around 6,000 B.C., when humankind was first making the transition from nomadic hunter-gatherer to settled villages, agriculturist and animal herder. There are also traces of an Early Bronze age village at Amman, from around 3,000 B.C.

The Greco-Roman city at Amman, known as Philadelphia, was founded by the Hellenistic Ptolemies in the 3rd Century B.C., and named after the ruler of Egypt, Ptolemy Philadelphos (285-247 B.C.).

It became a member city of the Decapolis after 63 A.D., and its territory marked the southern limits of the region of the Decapolis. The remains of the 2nd Century A.D. Roman city include the great 5,000-seat theatre and its adjacent odeon (a small, covered theatre) in downtown Amman; parts of the Forum, the Nymphaeum (public fountain dedicated to the Nymphs) and the colonnaded main street of the city; the temple of Hercules on the summit of Citadel Hill; and several large mausoleums, some five kilometres east of the modern Sports City towards Zerqa, known as Qasr Nuweijis, and another at Khirbet al Soog, south of the city. Byzantine Philadelphia had its own bishop, but little remains of

the Byzantine city except a lovely church floor mosaic in the Sweifish district.

In the first century of the Islamic era, Amman continued to serve as a capital city and seat of the local Umayyad governor. Excavations on Citadel Hill, near the archaeological museum and Roman ruins, have revealed a large 7th-8th Century A.D. Umayyad complex that includes a governor's palace, residential areas, public buildings, and a fortification wall — all built over earlier Roman structures.

## Jerash

Jerash, the Roman Gerasa, is one of the best preserved Roman provincial cities in the world. Archaeological and literary evidence shows it was founded in the early 2nd Century B.C., most likely under the Hellenistic Seleucid Kings Antiochus III or IV. Here again, there is evidence of settled occupation going back to the stone age, though the first proper city seems to have been the Seleucid settlement known as "Antioch on the Chrysorhoas (Golden River)".

It fell under Roman rule when Pompey conquered Syria and created the Decapolis in 63 B.C. Its Roman name, Gerasa, was derived from its earlier Semitic name "Garshu".

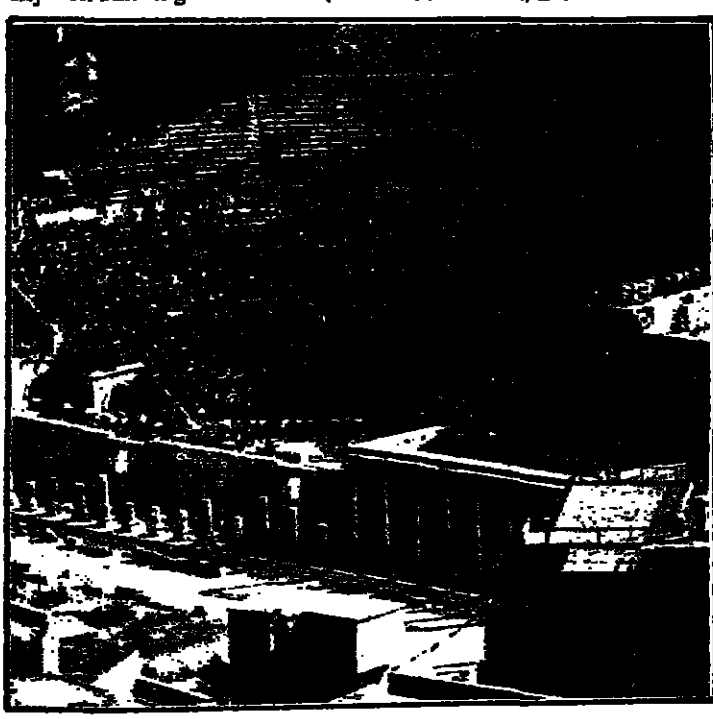
Jerash is particularly valuable for both its many splendid monuments and its intact city plan. This is based on an 800-

metre-long colonnaded main street, the Cardo, which is intersected by two principal lateral streets, the North and South Decumanus, with monumental terrapla at the intersections.

The Roman city remains from the 1st-3rd Centuries A.D. include, most notably, three theatres; a hippodrome, two principal temples dedicated to the god Zeus and the goddess Artemis; a Triumphal Arch built to commemorate the visit of the Emperor Hadrian in 129/130 A.D.; an ornate Nymphaeum, the odd-shaped Oval Plaza, the ruins of three baths, and several tombs/mausolea — all enclosed within the thick town wall with its four gates and dozens of towers.

Between the 4th and 7th Centuries A.D., Gerasa was an important Byzantine religious centre, as evidenced by the discovery of 15 churches to date.

Some of these sported magnificent mosaic floors that can still be appreciated. When the forces of Islam defeated the armies of Byzantium in the early 7th Century and soon after established the Umayyad caliphate in Damascus, Jerash continued to flourish as an important regional city, based on trading links with other cities in Jordan, Syria and Palestine. Umayyad remains excavated at Jerash include a mosque, several pottery kilns, and an impressive housing quarter, along the South Decumanus, that has been nicely restored.



The Roman theatre in Amman

## TWA hijack drama continues in Algiers

(Continued from page 1)

have also attacked the U.S. and said it was responsible for the world's tribulations.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz cancelled a speech in Chicago to follow developments in the hijacking. The State Department in Washington said a crisis centre had been set up and President Reagan was being kept up to date with developments.

The unidentified American killed by the hijackers was shot through the head just after the airliner landed at Beirut for refuelling Friday. His body was removed from the plane by Red Cross workers.

Earlier, while the plane was in Beirut, a hijacker said over the radio that the man slain was a U.S. Marine. In Washington, however, Preston Hommerbocker of the Marine Corps Command Centre said Friday night, "there were no Marines on board."

The man was killed just after the plane landed in Beirut at 2.25 a.m. (2325 GMT). He was shot after an officer of the Shi'ite Amal militia initially refused the hijackers' demand to go aboard.

Journalists monitoring radio discussions between the plane and

the control tower immediately heard a man, thought to be the plane's captain, say: "They have shot a man."

A hijacker then said: "If no one comes, we will shoot another and another." An Amal delegation quickly went on board.

The body was taken to the American University morgue, said two Amal militiamen at the hospital.

They said they did not know the man's name but said he seemed to be in his early 20s and was dressed in blue jeans and a T-shirt.

They claimed they transported the body from the airport tarmac to the hospital and that he had been shot in the left temple.

The self-confessed accomplice of the hijackers was exchanged for the Greek passengers on board the TWA airliner.

Atoua Ali Tourenda, who was flown by special plane from Athens where he had been detained, was exchanged for more than 20 Greek passengers on board the Boeing 727.

The hijackers had threatened to kill the Greek passengers, earlier put at eight including pop singer Demis Roussos, if the Athens government did not deliver Tourenda.

The exchange took place 35 minutes after the special Greek Olympic Airways plane bring the 21-year-old Lebanese to Algiers landed at 1415 GMT.

The man, who failed to get on the TWA flight from Athens to Rome because of a ticket mix-up, was taken into custody Friday soon after details of the hijacking became known.

He told Greek police the team of air pirates were all Shi'ite Muslims who plotted the hijacking to pressure Israel into releasing the Lebanese prisoners.

The arrested Lebanese told police the hijackers smuggled their weapons on to the plane wrapped in glass wool to hamper detection by the electronic equipment, according to the police sources.

He told police he and the two hijackers had arrived from Beirut

on Thursday and stayed in the transit lounge, police sources said.

NBC news said Friday night that the United States had sent a group of anti-terrorist troops from the "Delta Force" to the Mediterranean in case they can help free the remaining hostages.

Neither the Pentagon nor the State Department would comment on the report on the force, whose existence has never been officially acknowledged.

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## AUDITORS' REPORT

ROMPETROL - JORDAN BRANCH  
BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1984

We have examined the Balance Sheet of ROMPETROL Jordan Branch (Foreign Ltd. Co.) as at 31st December 1984, and the related Statements of Accounts for the period then ended, and have obtained the information and explanations which we required for the purposes of our audit.

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and to the accounting records of the company, the attached Balance Sheet present fairly the financial position of ROMPETROL - Jordan Branch as at 31st December 1984.

BAWAB & CO.  
"Accountants & Auditors"  
Amman

Amman, 21st March, 1985.

	JD	Fils	JD	Fils
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>				
Equipment, vehicles and appliances	2079605	116		
Less: Accumulated depreciation	677753	355	1401851	761
Tools			3359	828
Spare parts and materials			114512	259
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Telephone deposit	15	000		
Accounts receivable	165470	538		
Prepaid expenses (Note 6)	1804	500		
Goods in transit	6312	250		
Revenue stamps	2	925		
Cash at banks (Note 5)	45343	635	218961	491
Cash in hand	232	645		
Losses for the period (Note 8)			34785	513
			1773490	852
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Registered capital in Jordan			10000	000
<b>HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNT</b>				
Rompotrol - Bucharest			1844690	930
<b>WORK-IN-PROGRESS</b>				
Income to date	2388762	146		
Less: Direct cost expenses (Statement attached)	2291027	222	97734	924
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	14413	688		
Accrued expenses (Note 7)	6651	330	21064	998
			1773490	852

The attached notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements

FINANCIAL MANAGER  
Amman, 21st March, 1985

GENERAL MANAGER



## Sunday's Economic Pluse

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

## Stop Israel from milking the West Bank

**MILITARY OCCUPATION** is supposed to be a political asset but an economical liability. However, the Israeli occupation of the West Bank was allowed to develop into an economic and financial advantage and a source of funds. This is tempting the occupiers to hold to the status quo and continue to milk the West Bank.

Among the economic benefits Israel is deriving from its 18 years occupation to the West Bank:

1. A market completely monopolised for Israeli goods and services in the order of \$1.25 billion or over 20 per cent of the overall Israeli exports.

The West Bank is not given the choice to import from any other country including Jordan.

2. A source of cheap labour badly needed to perform unskilled jobs that are not acceptable to the Israeli labourer, either because of the low nature of the job or because of their low income.

3. An undepletable source of foreign exchange, which is contributing considerably to the Israeli balance of payments. It is estimated that at least half of the remittances of Palestinian expatriates in the Gulf find their way through the bridges to their families. These funds are used to finance imports and

taxes imposed by Israel.

The Jordanian policy-maker is of course aware of these unfair advantages accruing to the Israelis. He finds himself in a dilemma, torn between two bitter choices. He finds that these advantages may be tolerated as a price for easing the burdens of our people in the occupied territories and enabling them to hold to their homes.

Tolerance, however, has a limit beyond which the price paid far outweighs the purpose. Hence this policy has to be revised and modified in order to maximise support for the West Bankers but at the same time minimise exploitation by the Israeli occupiers.

For example, we should make sure that all vegetables and fruits allowed to enter to the East Bank are actually 100 per cent Arab products. We know that the Israelis control all water resources, and deprive Arab farmers from any access to irrigation. Most of the products shipped to us from the West Bank are irrigated products!

Many kinds of vegetables allowed to come over from the West Bank are not needed, to start with. Jordanian farmers are already suffering from over-supply and glut in their domestic market.

Since the West Bank is legally an integral part of the Kingdom,

occupied by a foreign power, it is only reasonable to allow trading to take place between the two banks. However, it is imperative that imports from the West Bank should not be paid in cash. It should be offset by exports to the West Bank of Jordanian products.

Israeli policy allowing commodities to cross the open bridges in only one direction is unjust. It contradicts the accepted norms of trade even in colonial tradition.

At one time the Israeli government decided to prevent foreign tourists from crossing the bridges in one direction (which is allowed by the Jordanian authorities). It insisted that the bridges should be open to foreigners both ways or not at all. This decision was implemented until the Israeli government itself retreated and reversed its position after the Israeli airline EL AL was grounded two years ago.

Applying the same precedent, the East and West Bank products should be allowed to cross the bridges in both directions or not at all.

It is not true that the Israelis have all the cards simply because they hold our citizens in the occupied West Bank as hostages under their mercy. We do have a card which can cost Israel \$1.25 billion a year.

## The cycle continues

THE LAWLESSNESS, terror and inhumanity that seem to further engulf the Middle East with every passing month have been highlighted in a morbid manner by the hijackings of the Alia and TWA planes during the past week. While we share the anguish, disgust and moral concern of all those who have spoken out against the hijackings and the moral issues related to them, we find ourselves constantly compelled to look beyond the savagery of the moment, to try to identify the root causes of the awful deeds done by frenzied men.

It is difficult to pinpoint one event or a series of events which are to blame for the hijackings. Neither, for example, can we say that car bombings take place because of this or that event. There is a general cycle of violence that has made the Middle East an international symbol of savagery, inhumanity and bloodshed. While this is obviously of great concern to us, we are equally concerned that the world should not only point a finger at the Arabs, and say: There goes the epitome of anarchy and violence.

The resort to militarism by Arab groups over the past several decades is part of a cycle of lawlessness and moral laxity that has defined Middle Eastern politics and diplomacy since the turn of the century. From that period, the Arabs experienced much duplicity and deception at the hands of the world's powers, notably the British, French and Americans in the early days of the century, when the seeds of the Palestinian/Israeli conflict were sown.

In more recent years, Israel and the United States have contributed heavily to the tendency towards near total disregard of the principles of international law, common sense and humanitarianism in the Middle East. The Arab World has played its role, too, and has many acts of savagery, brutality and political repression to answer for.

Those who go around hijacking airplanes and killing innocent hostages are the tip of the iceberg. They have followed after nearly a century of blatant international disregard for basic human and political rights in the area. Those who disdain violence, moral double standards and political dishonesty should condemn all of these human failings with equal intensity, and take the opportunity to understand the relationship between individuals who become violent and an entire area that has endured moral, intellectual and diplomatic violence for so long.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

## Al Ra'i: Promising quorum

NOW THAT the quorum for an Arab summit has been set after 14 countries have accepted Morocco's call, and since the place is set to be Fez, what remains is only the date of the meeting.

The subject the summit would tackle is the Palestinian cause, and the main theme will be the recent developments influencing this cause.

The recent incidents in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon have exceeded all limits and have taken the form of an eradication war that aims at driving Palestinians out of Lebanon.

The quorum that marked the call for the summit is a promising prospect that the Arabs are at last free from the state of impotence. It also means that the Arab majority has freed itself, at last, from the domination and fear of the Arab minority.

However, there remains to be an urgent need for the summit to address boldly and strongly the conspiracy against the Palestinian people.

The summit should also, and with no hesitation expose those terrorists to secure the restoration of public confidence.

## Al Dustour: Peres plan unpeaceful

PALESTINE LIBERATION Organisation (PLO) rejection of Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres's plan for peace in the Middle East has highlighted a number of points.

The Peres plan has no connection with the sought-peace in the area. It only serves to strengthen the bonds of Israeli parties coalition; those parties which all agree on the denial of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The Peres plan did not go beyond the framework proposed by former Prime Minister Begin in 1978. It is simply a covert move to run away from the real answers sought by the international community following the Jordanian-Palestinian accord.

These points, mentioned above, have further proof in the plan itself which fails to mention Tel Aviv's readiness to withdraw from the Arab lands occupied in 1967 and fails even to mention the Palestinian people's national rights.

These facts, embodied in the plan itself, in addition to PLO rejection makes it imperative that an international conference be convened.

Only an international conference paves the way for true peace and ensures the pressures needed to break Israeli intransigence. The failure to convene such a conference will be an U.S. responsibility since it is the U.S. that gives Israel the financial and political support it needs.

## Sawt Al Shaab: Israel wants no peace

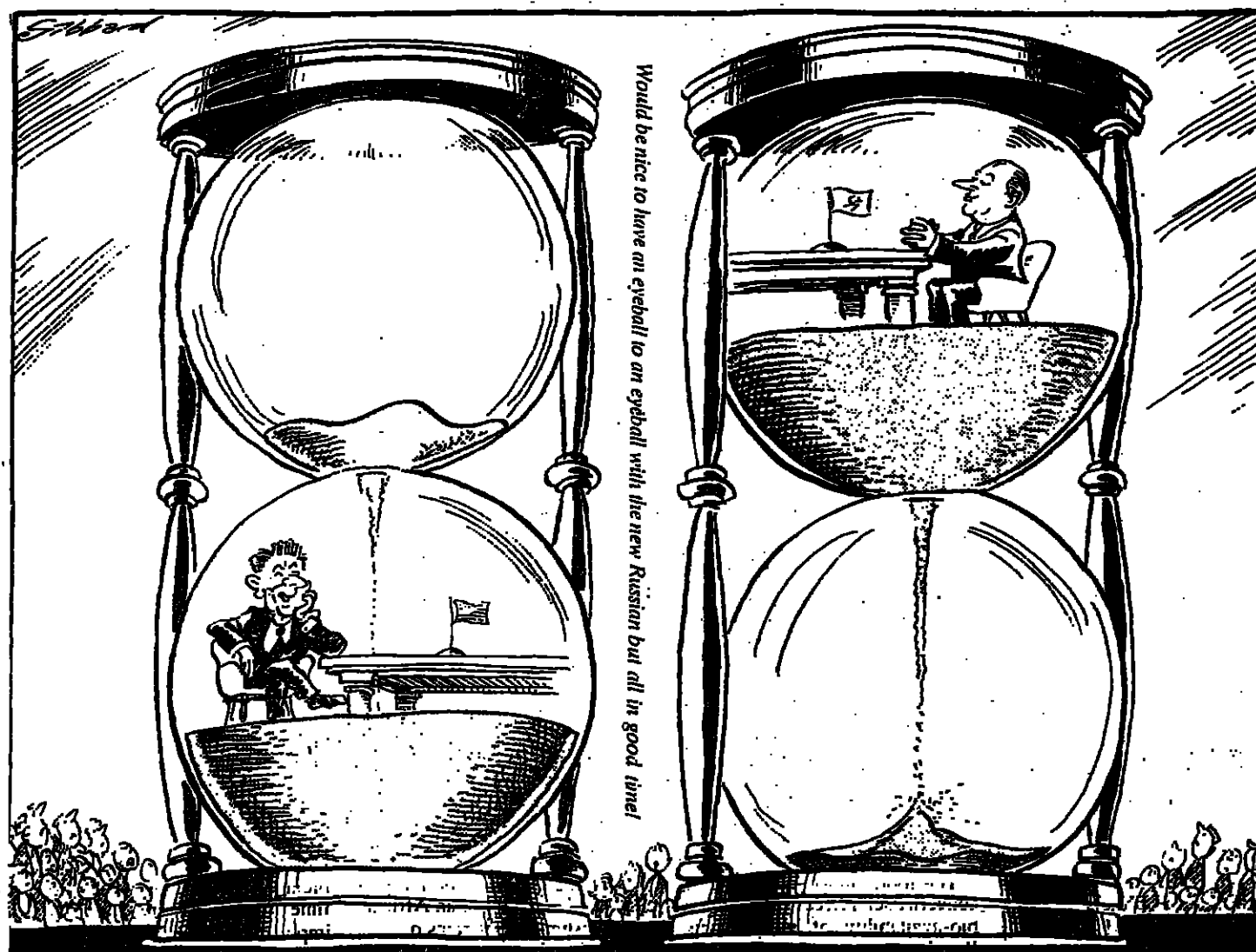
AS WE have said before, the recent Israeli proposals for peace are a clear move to shatter peace efforts. The proposals did not offer anything new; instead, they were vaguely worded, and while they rule out PLO participation in peace efforts, they call for negotiations within a framework very similar to that of Camp David.

However, Israel's new move only reflects its fear of the positive international response to King Hussein's initiative and to the Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative that have already attracted considerable American and European favourable reactions.

On the European arena, it was announced that the EC is ready to invite a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the EC council meeting in Rome as an indication of EC support for the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative.

The coming few weeks will witness extensive meetings, either in the Middle East or internationally which is an encouraging start to secure an "international umbrella" that will ensure discussion over the Middle East within the required international role.

What remains to be worked out is a realistic Arab stand that fully responds to the nature of the current state of things at this stage.



## Little change after 3 months of Gorbachev

By Charles Bremner

**MOSCOW** — In three months as Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev has preached reform but many diplomats are still waiting to see how he puts his ideas into action.

Since taking office in March, Mr. Gorbachev, 54, has impressed ordinary Russians and surprised many foreign officials with the force and style of his leadership.

Breaking with the practices of his elderly predecessors, he has deftly used the state media to project the image of an energetic and confident leader bent on shaking up the way the Soviet Union runs itself.

His appearances, chatting with the public or delivering animated speeches, often with his fashionable wife Raisa at his side, have become a talking point among Muscovites.

Tough measures against heavy drinking have clearly made an impact on the public.

But many non-Communist diplomats in Moscow say they have yet to be convinced that Mr. Gorbachev has the formula or the power to succeed in his goal of modernising the vast, centrally-controlled Soviet economy.

"Take away the plain talk and

we still haven't seen anything that looks like a convincing new programme," one West European analyst said.

Mr. Gorbachev has made clear he sees the economy as the key to renewing the country's sense of purpose at home and to reinforcing its role in the world.

Returning to this theme in a major speech on Tuesday, he said the eyes of the progressive public of the world were turned to the Soviet Union.

Making the economy successful was "an urgent matter of the whole party and the whole people", he said.

Diplomats say Mr. Gorbachev's domestic preoccupation is likely to persist at least until next February's Communist Party Congress, thus making it unlikely that he will accept President Reagan's invitation to a summit meeting this year.

The congress will embody his economic strategy in a new five-year plan and endorse far-reaching personnel changes in the party expected to reflect his drive for younger, better-trained managers.

But it was clear from Mr. Gorbachev's speech on Tuesday, his most detailed yet, that his plans for reviving the economy did not

extend to market-orientated reforms of the kind applied in China or Hungary.

Rather, his strategy is based on cutting state bureaucracy to make the system of central control work efficiently.

Diplomats see this as a continuation of the policy of Yuri Andropov, who groomed Mr. Gorbachev for the leadership before he died in February 1984 after 15 months as Communist Party chief. He was immediately succeeded by Konstantin Chernenko, who died this March, making way for the younger man.

On Tuesday Mr. Gorbachev suggested how transformed central planning authorities would stimulate innovation and a new entrepreneurial spirit among industry managers, freed from the restraints of ministerial interference.

New technology would be applied to make backward industries, especially the key machine-building sector, modern, profitable and efficient, he said.

This would be done by creating "an integral management and control system" that would give greater incentives and flexibility along the lines of experimental reforms begun by Mr. Andropov, he said.

Diplomats said they saw little new in Mr. Gorbachev's words. Some wondered what he meant by an integrated management system.

"The picture is still not clear," one analyst said. "This still all smacks of tinkering with the old system rather than reform."

But diplomats cautioned against comparisons with the West, where elected politicians are under pressure to produce rapid results. Mr. Gorbachev, on the other hand, is at the start of what could be a two-decade term.

Diplomats said that, given his domestic priorities, it was no surprise that Mr. Gorbachev had not taken any fresh initiatives in foreign policy, still apparently run by veteran Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Despite Soviet calls for détente, Moscow's relations with Washington have taken a turn for the worse, mainly over the stalemate at Geneva talks on curbing space and nuclear arms.

Mr. Gorbachev has also continued the Kremlin's policy of cultivating West Europe with the apparent aim of promoting dissent in the NATO alliance, particularly over Washington's "Star Wars" plans for space missile defence.

## Ruling Mexican party gears up for elections

By David Cernyn-Jones

**HERMOSILLO, Mexico** — Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) is facing a tough challenge to its long-standing countryside power monopoly in northern state governor elections due next month.

The government party is desperate to secure victory for its candidates standing for governor in July 7 elections in seven northern states to maintain its record of winning every major poll held in Mexico since the PRI came to power 56 years ago.

But independent observers say the right-wing National Action Party (PAN), which is backed by big business, stands a good chance of winning in Sonora and the state of Nuevo Leon where discontent with Mexico's financial crisis is coming to a head.

Any such PAN victories would be a major setback for the ruling party and send shock waves through a political system that has maintained stability in Mexico

since the end of its bloody revolution, political sources said.

To counter a string of PAN successes in local elections in Sonora, the PRI has launched its most vigorous campaign in recent years with its candidate Rodolfo Felix Valdes touring all the state's 69 municipalities.

Mr. Valdes, 63, minister of communications and transport until recently, was picked by President Miguel de la Madrid because of his reputation for efficiency and honesty, major assets in a country where officialdom is often beset by corruption.

A native of Sonora, he has stressed the importance of experience and continuity in countless speeches in the dusty towns of this arid but prosperous state just south of the U.S. state of Arizona. Cattle ranching and mining are the main sources of local wealth.

The PAN has charged that the government party has rigged previous mayoral elections won by PAN in northern Mexico and say the PRI will resort to similar fraud during the elections for governors.

But PRI officials insist that their party will win cleanly and dismiss press fears of violent outbursts if the opposition claims it is cheated of victory.

It was evident to a group of foreign correspondents invited to accompany Mr. Valdes on part of his tour through a countryside dotted by towering candelabra-shaped cacti that PAN resources were no match for the PRI electoral machinery.

The PRI, which has maintained stability through an uneasy alliance of business, peasants and labour, has been in power so long that it has become identified with the government.

No funds are spared when PRI dominance is challenged and the Sonora campaign has been no exception.

Mr. Valdes and his large entourage sped in convoys of buses to town after town, doing out free meals and refreshments and sometimes feeding up to 4,000 people at a sitting.

Almost every wall of each village was plastered with the red,

green and white PRI colours. Bands blared out traditional waltzes, symbols of nationalism and dear to every Mexican.

In contrast, a few PAN signs were painted on stone blocks and a few broken-down PAN vans could be spotted on side streets.

PAN officials admit they stand little chance of beating the government in most rural areas but count on attracting a large vote in cities and towns close to the border with the U.S.

Since a financial crisis gripped Mexico in 1982, Sonorans, who are better educated, enjoy better housing and are more American in their outlook than their southern brothers, have become bitter over their dwindling purchasing power.

Observers also consider that PAN candidate Adalberto Rosas Lopez, a 42-year-old engineer, has an advantage because of his long residence in the state.

Like most ambitious politicians seeking high office, Mr. Valdes has spent most of his working life in Mexico City, the centre of federal government.

## Terrible psychological toll for Israel in the Lebanon invasion

From CAABU

THE TERRIBLE psychological pressures suffered by Israeli occupation troops in Lebanon as the result of the rising tide of guerrilla attacks have been well documented in the Israeli press. One particularly graphic portrayal of the tensions was given by a serving soldier in an interview with the daily "Al Hamishmar".

"If you want to survive in Lebanon, you have to keep your finger on the trigger at all times. Combining an orchard at night, you always feel that somebody is there, waiting to ambush you. So you spray the area with bullets. If you go out at night to cop a piss, you can get so frightened that you start trembling. You're in a hostile country and you don't have the faintest idea what you're doing there. You're totally preoccupied with trying to stay alive. And the fear of getting hit never leaves you for a second. There's no let up. It's like a standing order. Your senses become sharper, you keep your eyes peeled, on the lookout because you never know when someone's going to choose you as his target. And you're always looking for some small corner where you can feel safe. When you finish your patrol duty and go to bed, you can't fall asleep because you're so bloody anxious. So you talk with the other guys, right through the night."

"What do we talk about? About everything. About what we plan to do when we finish our stint in the army. About how we're going to pack our bags and set out for the wide world. No, not for a trip. The idea is to find an American or Australian chick and drop anchor in California, Alaska, Australia — it doesn't matter so long as it's far away from Lebanon. Look, how do you expect us to feel about a country that elects a government that sends us out on a national mission to get killed or wounded? What do you expect me to say? That it's good to die for the sake of one's country? That it's good to die for the sake of Lebanon?"

— Council of the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding Bulletin.

From CAABU

ISRAEL'S EFFORTS to bolster its presence in black Africa received a fillip in May with the signature of a series of cooperation agreements with Zaire. The accords, signed during a visit to Israel by President Mobutu, provide for Israel to establish a medical clinic in Zaire, probably with U.S. aid funds, and for sixty Zairean students to come to Israel over the next two years on study scholarships.

It seems likely that Israeli-Zairean military cooperation will also be bolstered. President Mobutu spent a day as the guest of Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, during which he inspected helicopters and fighter aircraft.

## Pretoria's island prison faces uncertain future

By Victor Mallet

**ROBBEN ISLAND, South Africa** — This scrub-covered island off Cape Town, notorious for a jail where the government has incarcerated its leading black opponents, faces an uncertain future.

Surrounded by the bitterly cold waters of the Atlantic and guarded by patrol boats, radar and grim watchtowers, Robben Island, visible but not usually visitable from the city, has been a modern prison since 1961.

In the future, provided nationwide prison overcrowding is reduced, the government plans to hand the island over to the military. But there have been calls from the public for it to be made into a nature reserve or a holiday resort.

The island's isolation — it is five kilometres from the nearest shore — has made escape almost impossible and inconvenienced the prison authorities.

Only one prisoner is believed to have escaped from the island this century. He was 20-year-old Jan Kamfer, who went missing in March this year, apparently escaping on a paddle-ski, a type of surf-board, stolen from the house of a warder.

Kamfer, however, was not in the maximum security prison reserved for the government's opponents. He was serving an 18-month sentence at the island's other jail for house-breaking and theft and had easier access to the warders' houses.

Robben Island was first used as a prison in the mid-17th century

when early Dutch settlers sent over prisoners to work in a quarry and collect shells on the beaches for making lime.

In the 19th century it became a colony for lepers and lunatics and was a military base at the time of World War II before being transformed into a prison again in 1961.

Journalists on a trip to see the island's birdlife were not allowed to take photographs of the prison. Most famous of the island's former inhabitants is Nelson Mandela, who was transferred to a prison on the mainland three years ago. Mr. Mandela, leader of the outlawed African National Congress guerrilla group, was jailed for life in 1964 for organising revolution.

With him was Billy Nair, sentenced to 20 years for sabotage. "Initially we were singled out for harsh treatment," Mr. Nair told Reuters. "Things improved gradually."

Mr. Nair, a 55-year-old official of the Anti-Apartheid United Democratic Front and of the Natal Indian Congress, spoke of repeated battles with the prison authorities over harsh treatment and conditions.

Asked about escape, he mentioned the dogs, the double fence, the watchtowers and radar surveillance of the sea. "There was no possibility. It was heavily protected... the prisoners as a whole did not contemplate escape."

The government gave no explanation for moving Mr. Mandela to the mainland, but many, including Mr. Nair, believe it feared Mr. Mandela's influence over the other prisoners.



# Number of working Gulf women on the rise

By Dina Matar  
Reuter

BAHRAIN — Huda Sangour was the first Bahraini woman to stand for a board seat on the local Chamber of Commerce and Industry. She was disqualified but not deterred.

"I will never give up," said Huda, in her late 20s and owner of an interior design firm. She could not join the chamber's board last April because she had been running a business for less than three years.

She is among a growing number of women in Bahrain and other Gulf countries who have combined successfully a professional career with their traditional role in the home — a recent trend which runs against centuries-old customs.

Women now account for 15 per cent of Bahrain's workforce, according to official estimates.

A Labour and Social Affairs Ministry survey in 1984 showed that for about half the working women interviewed, economic considerations were the main reason for pursuing a career.

Whether Muslim women should be working at all, when Islam expects husbands, sons or fathers to provide for them, remains a controversial issue.

A Saudi Arabian civil servant, Hassan Baraida, of Jeddah's Education Department, said his wife could continue working even if she had a child. "I believe my wife's salary is her right," he said in an interview with the magazine *Iqra*.

Others interviewed by the magazine disagreed. The debate led the kingdom's leading religious

figure, Sheikh Abdulaziz Bin Baz, to rule that women could work only if they did not have to mix with men.

"Mixing of men and women at work is an evil door which leads to corruption, destruction of families and the ruin of society," he said.

The kingdom recently honoured its woman professor — of pharmacology.

Saudi Arabia has banks for women run by women. A "ladies only" department store is planned in the capital, Riyadh.

Dress rules are strictly enforced in the kingdom, but sociologist Aisha Al-Mansour says the image of the Arab woman, veiled and confined to the home, comes from the West.

"Westerners have come and done all the planning, and women

have been absent from their plans... this has to be changed," she told the Saudi Gazette newspaper.

In Oman, where women account for about seven per cent of all civil servants, the number of women working in government is rising as more return from universities abroad.

Najwa Bint Nasser Al-Bahianiya wrote to a Muscat newspaper: "Men still see a woman as weak, unable to protect herself and in need of a man." Two men immediately responded; they had nothing against women working "within limits."

Many women in Kuwait hold prominent positions in business, banking and education, and as doctors and civil servants. It is the only Gulf country with an elected parliament, and women are dem-

anding the right to vote.

Fresh proposals have been submitted to the all-male assembly. "Women should have the right to vote and become candidates for the assembly... There are many who would be more than capable members of parliament," said Dr. Rasha Al-Sabah, head of Kuwait University Language Centre and a member of the ruling family.

Kuwait, closest of Gulf Arab states to the Iran-Iraq warfront, trains schoolgirls for supportive military roles, in medical and other backup activities.

A 1978 law which introduced military service also provides for female conscription, but this has yet to be enforced.

In the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Sheikhha Fatima, wife of

President Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan Al-Nahayan, heads the General Women's Federation, and girl students are now in a majority at Al-Ain University.

The UAE government is making efforts to train women as educators and teachers and thus reduce dependence on foreign teaching staff.

In Qatar, a 1978 law stipulates that men and women have equal employment rights. Qatar's first female paediatrician, Aisha Al-Kawari, says: "In the past, a woman's voice was not heard, now social attitudes have changed."

"It is what you say and how you say it that counts... of course, people criticise you when you first work with men, but later on they realise they were wrong," she said in a recently published interview.

## Karen Quinlan changed death rules in United States

By Arthur Spiegelman  
Reuter

MOUNT ARLINGTON, New Jersey — Karen Ann Quinlan, who was buried here after spending almost a third of her life in a coma, changed some of the rules of death in the United States.

Her case, as no other before it, raised the question of whether medical treatment could be withheld from the terminally ill to allow them to die with dignity.

This was the right Karen Ann's loving, adoptive, Roman Catholic parents won for her in an historic legal case in 1976 when the New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that her artificial breathing device, keeping her alive in an irreversible coma, could be removed.

The aid was taken away but Karen Ann survived for nine more years before dying on Tuesday night with her mother at her side.

She had lived, curled in a foetal position and oblivious to the world, in a 30,000-dollar-a-year nursing home room, decorated with artificial flowers and guarded by security men to keep away curious onlookers.

Karen Quinlan's case became a model. People said "I don't want to end up like her". People began talking of the things they could do to avoid that," said George Annas, professor of health law at Boston University's School of Medicine and public health.

One option now available to many Americans worried about dying with dignity is to make a "living will" while they are healthy stating what they want done if they become terminally ill or incapacitated.

An estimated seven million Americans have asked to make such wills, with 28 states recognising them and Washington D.C. making them legally binding on doctors.

"The living will movement received a major boost from the Qui-

lan case and... no one now takes the position that adults have to be kept alive no matter what," Prof. Annas said.

In addition, about 30 states now have laws that define death, usually as when the brain functions that control breathing cease.

But Daniel Callahan, director of the Hastings Centre, a bioethics institute, thinks that fewer legal changes have taken place as a result of the Quinlan case than might have been expected.

"The expectation that the New Jersey's Supreme Court ruling on Quinlan would make things a lot easier to die has not really materialised," he said.

"People are still worried they will die in the company of excessive tubes and doctors still fear malpractice suits."

The doctors who attended Karen Ann after she fell into the coma through taking a mixture of prescribed drugs and alcohol in April 1975 feared they would face criminal and civil charges if they removed her respirator on their own initiative.

But ordering them to do so, the New Jersey Supreme Court said that such action could be taken if the patient's chances of recovering were dim and the next-of-kin agreed.

According to Alexander Capron, a former director of a presidential commission on biomedical ethics, the Quinlan case has changed the strict approach of doctors, who previously did everything to preserve biological life.

Doctors and patients were now more frank about death, he said. "That is one of the ironies of the Quinlan case," said Professor Annas.

"This case did not really do her a lot of good but it helped many others. She won the right to die and did not. But her case taught us that if we don't want to wind up like her, we have to speak up."

## Bio-availability the next step in food research

Jean-Louis Bemer talks to Professor Gerard Deby, head of the recently set-up Centre de Nutrition Humaine in Nancy, France, which conducts research into the way we eat and will be eating in the future.

ARE THE French interested in how they eat?

They certainly are. But a distinction has to be made between intentions and actual behaviour. Children seem more honest in the way they answer our questions. They say: "This isn't good for my health, but I eat it because I like it."

Adults explain that they know what they eat is not good for them, but that they can't eat anything else, or don't have time to, or don't want to. The trouble is, there's a pleasure factor in the way we eat which can never be overlooked.

Yet when we did a survey into food additives, we asked first of all: "Are they a bad thing?" Many people thought they were, but, when asked to say what additives were, they could not answer. They had said they were bad without knowing whether they were or not, simply because they had heard they were, because it's fashionable to say so.

Isn't the public at large still a bit hazy, for example, about the difference between nutrition and dietetics?

Yes, but not only the general public. People tend to give different meanings to the same words and are then surprised when they are misunderstood. Let me put it this way: the science of nutrition

concerns itself with the relationship between man and the food he eats. Within that relationship, a distinction needs to be made between food consumption attitudes and man's use of food. The two are rarely considered together.

As for dietetics, confusion is even more widespread. In many people's minds, dietetics is synonymous with a diet, and therefore carries overtones of illness. But a diet is no more than a way of eating that provides the organism with all its needs. It becomes prescriptive only when a therapeutic diet is involved.

Is it possible to improve our knowledge of the "eating phenomenon" in general?

Anything can be improved as long as correct information — I prefer the word "information" to "education" — is made available. Schools can play a very important role here as long as teachers are properly trained — it would, for example, be extremely dangerous to let a teacher who believed in the "virtues" of a vegan or Zen diet to influence his pupils' eating attitudes.

The passing on of such information in schools should also be done, so that children do not approach the question of nutrition as if it were chemistry. Just as abstract formulae are used to teach

mathematics, so the way food is used is necessarily concrete.

For example, at the Nancy centre for preventive medicine, children were allowed to buy whatever food they wanted. But in the place of the check-out assistant there was a woman dietician who engaged them in conversation. Another example: the health education committee once devised a card game with food as its theme.

The Italians have brought out a very good book in which children travel in a space vessel to various planets called "Fruit", "Biscuits", "Yoghurt" and so on. There are all sorts of teaching solutions still to be invented.

Have there been major changes in the nutrition field?

Put it this way: there are new concepts all the time, but some other concepts remain little known. For example, a varied diet of over 2,000 calories a day covers the body's requirements. A monotonous diet that uses only certain types of foods does not meet all those needs even if the number of calories is high.

The same holds for diets of less than 1,800 calories, which sooner or later result in deficiencies in vitamins or mineral salts. Under 2,000 calories, people should eat what they feel like, follow their instincts. Unfortunately there are all too many strict diets followed by young women, and which is much worse — by pregnant women or old people.

Many fallacies still persist. No

food, for example, is bad in itself. It has been alleged that sugar consumption leads to arteriosclerosis, diabetes and obesity. As in the case of other foods, such claims are very misleading. It has been established that sugar consumption does not cause arteriosclerosis. Similarly, it does not cause diabetes, but simply brings it out in subjects in which it is already latent. Finally, sugar can cause obesity just like any other food if the body's energy needs are exceeded.

It is all too often assumed that people with predispositions are typical of the population as a whole. It is up to each individual to find out, with the help of his or her doctor, whether there are any cardiac or other risks. Then a suitable eating pattern should be decided upon. But it should never become an imposition, there must always be an element of pleasure.

What will research be concentrating on in the near future?

A new concept: the biological availability of the food we eat. Just because a food contains this or that element does not mean that the body absorbs it in its entirety. The notion that spinach is a source of iron is a fallacy. The iron it contains is virtually non-assimilable by the organism.

The food industry will have to concern itself increasingly with the bio-availability of its products. People nowadays expend less physical energy and therefore need fewer calories; so they are reducing the amount of food they eat. A few years ago, dietary intake was much larger, and the body's requirements were fully met.

With a lower intake, the margin of bio-availability is reduced. Research must be done on this problem before we find ourselves facing chronic deficiencies in vitamins, magnesium, iron or calcium.

Is that why you set up the Centre de Nutrition Humaine in Nancy?

In view of the technological progress that has been made in the food industry, it has become increasingly important to find out what effects new foods have on man. I am thinking of products, for example, extracted from elements that come from other foods, such as proteins derived from soya or field-beans. Another case in point is the dairy industry, which relies more and more on enzymology in its processing techniques.

The centre intends to occupy the middle ground between producer and consumer, and to depend on neither party. One of the things we are studying is the digestibility of foods, the speed at which certain ingredients are absorbed into the blood, and the rate at which food passes through the digestive system.

The time taken for food to pass through the system of an African, who consumes 150 grams of food fibre a day, is only half that of a Frenchman, whose fibre intake ranges between 20 and 40 grams a day. That slower rate may be responsible for encouraging many digestive disorders.

Among other things, we are looking into the effects of nitrosamines. These carcinogenic substances sometimes appear in food in the course of processing. They used to be present in beer, but have now been eliminated.

With the arrival of new products and new eating patterns, do you think the era of fast food has dawned?

No, I think it will remain a marginal phenomenon. What we'll see in future is the complete, ready-to-cook dish that does not take long to prepare. People will no longer want to cook, or have time to cook, or even know how to cook.

The interaction between manufacturers and consumers is more complex than is often supposed. Consumers confirm or invalidate manufacturers' marketing policies by buying or not buying. The complete pre-prepared dish, whether deep-frozen or not, will no doubt account for a large proportion of French people's everyday eating in the next few years.

Certain rigid principles, such as a balanced diet from meat to meal, are bound to be swept aside. People will have to look at the problem in terms of several days at a time. Similarly, there will be new important criteria such as the bio-availability of certain foods and the digestibility of each meal — *Le Monde*.

## Strong beer may return to Iceland after 70 years

By Thorsteinn Thorarensen  
Reuter

REYKJAVIK — In the smoky waterfront bars of Reykjavik, one topic has ousted all others as the focus of conversation — the possible return of strong beer.

Regulars at the "Gaukur" (cuckoo) bar are still digesting news this month that the Lower House of Iceland's 1,000-year-old parliament has voted to permit the sale of strong beer for the first time in 70 years.

The Gaukur's current improvised mixture of weak beer and schnapps could become obsolete if the bill is approved when it goes before the Upper House next month.

The strong beer issue has sparked heated controversy in Iceland, overshadowing such weightier matters as the Arctic island and economic problems.

Icelandic law forbids the brewing of beer containing more than 1.5 per cent alcohol, a measure introduced in an attempt to curb heavy drinking.

So Icelandic beer is barely a quarter as strong as many brews sold throughout Western Europe. Some Icelanders sneer that their insipid liquid is less alcoholic than water.

The combination of powerful Icelandic schnapps, nicknamed

"the black death", and weak beer was the brainchild of Gudvardur Gislasen, who saw it as a way round strict drinking laws.

Mr. Gislasen opened the Gaukur, Iceland's first pub, 18 months ago. His new cocktail proved so successful that a host of similar establishments sprang up all over the island, transforming its nightlife.

The new pub culture has persuaded many anti-alcohol campaigners — a vocal minority in most Nordic countries — to drop their opposition to strong ale.

It would at least be better to allow them to serve a good, healthy beer than this mixture which

is so destructive to the body," one member of parliament has said. But not everyone is convinced by this argument.

Olafur Thordarson, who favours the ban on strong beer, has accused some of his parliamentary colleagues and journalists of accepting bribes from foreign brewers. (He refuses to repeat the claim outside the shelter of parliamentary immunity, however.)

Mr. Thordarson alleged that newsmen depicted drinking as something fashionable and admirable, failing to show the dire effects of a long night imbibing "the black death".

Other opponents worry about

the danger to children.

"Children are unlikely to touch 'the black death', but I am concerned that if we allow strong beer, they will find it in the family cupboard and come to regard it as not harmful," a government minister, who asked not to be named, told Reuters.

The advocates of strong beer, anxious not to endanger the bill's prospects, have agreed to a somewhat surprising proviso that strong beer should be no weaker than five per cent. This would mean no beer of strength between 1.5 and five per cent.

"Some years ago the Swedes made the mistake of allowing

medium-strength ale, and the result was widespread drinking among children," campaigner Gudrun Helgadóttir says.

"We think we can avoid that simply by making beer so strong that children won't touch it."

Sweden abolished its medium-strength beer in 1977 because of its excessive popularity. It sells beer with a maximum 4.5 per cent alcohol only in state-run liquor shops to people over 20.

In Iceland, informal polls suggest that a narrow majority in the Upper House has been converted to the cause of strong beer.

The Gislasen cocktail could soon be a thing of the past.

## The Caribbean rediscovers its small farmers' worthiness

Research in the Caribbean is showing that important agricultural discoveries are not always made in the well-funded laboratories of the "experts". Small farmers have evolved some remarkably efficient techniques without outside assistance.

By Chaitram Aklin

CLARENDON, Jamaica — Jamaica's small farmers, like their African forebears, have always experimented widely with crops and varieties. They have evolved techniques for producing high yields while maintaining soil fertility, but are only just beginning to receive credit for their discoveries.

Their achievements have gone unnoticed, first by colonial and then by national officials. In fact, small-scale farming practices throughout the Caribbean consistently took the blame for the backward state of food production in the region.

Professor Theo Hills, a geographer at McGill University in Montreal, Canada, has been studying small-scale agriculture in the Caribbean for over a decade. He believes that the development policies adopted in Jamaica and other Caribbean countries undermined their food producing capabilities. Small farmers themselves remained silent, and "modernisation in all its varied forms went virtually unchallenged in the face of a century or more of denigration of the peasant farmer."

For decades investment was directed mainly at cash crops such as sugar, bananas, citrus fruits,

cocoa, coffee and coconuts. As a result, the region became dependent on imported food. Apart from rice, the majority of calories, protein and fat consumed by Jamaicans is imported from outside the Caribbean.

Over the last decade, Jamaica has consistently failed to reach production targets for export agriculture. Sugar plantations occupy nearly a quarter of all cultivated land, but falling world demand and depressed prices have prevented the capital investment necessary to increase yields. In 1980, Hurricane Allen devastated 90 per cent of banana plantations, and flooding has adversely affected other cash crops.

Plunging foreign earnings from export crops (which now account for less than 10 per cent of gross national product) have made Jamaica's balance of payments problems worse. The country now spends over 40 per cent of its total foreign earnings on energy imports. With the agricultural sector in a shambles, research is now beginning to focus on small-scale food producers.

According to Donald Innes, a professor at the University of the West Indies (UWI) in Kingston and an acknowledged authority on Jamaican peasant society, "The farmers here have followed the

African custom of experimentation with crops and various combinations of crops on different soils. But unlike professional agronomists, they have never published their results."

Living in a culture with oral traditions, the farmers have kept their knowledge of such diverse matters as weather patterns, pest control, the effect of shade and exposure to sun, evaporation rates, wind erosion prevention, planting and reaping seasons, market conditions and soil stability, fertility and organic content, all in their heads. One researcher reported that over 50 productive practices were identified on one small farm alone.

In particular, long experience of the land and its conditions has taught the farmers how to intercrop — planting one crop between the rows of another — to ensure maximum productivity. Much experimentation is necessary in order to perfect the technique for any given set of crops, since the plants can be mutually antagonistic as often as they are mutually beneficial.

Prof. Innes described an instance of peasant expertise on a farm near the Jamaican town of Manchester. The farmer in question was getting remarkably high yields of yams, planting them only. Then he planted other food-crops among the yams, harvesting impressive amounts of sweet potatoes, cassava, beans and maize (corn) on the same

small plot, with no loss of yam yields.

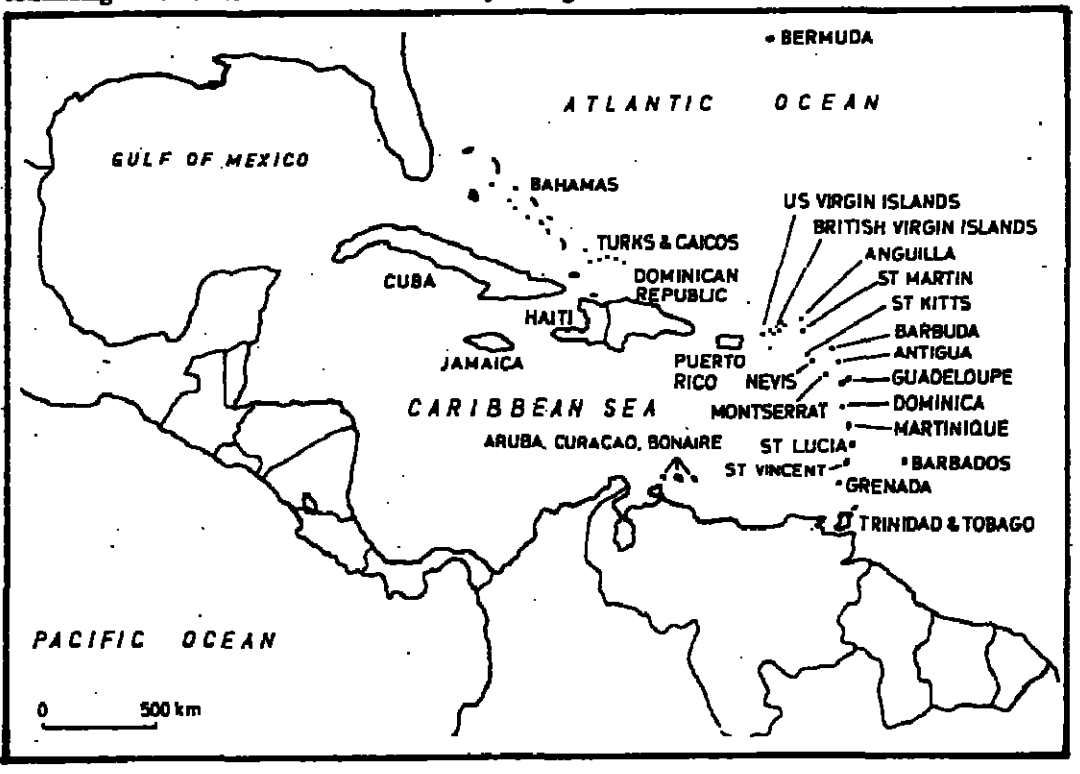
Prof. Innes has also observed that where sugar cane is intercropped with Irish potatoes, the cane yield is as much as 50 per cent higher than normal, benefiting from the fertiliser applied to the potatoes.

At Clarendon College here, research into small-farmer expertise in the Caribbean region is continuing. Areas under investigation include decision-

making and environmental assessment by small holders in northern St. Vincent; the use of indicator plants to determine soil fertility; and the potential of "food forests" (orchards which produce a variety of fruits, nuts, edible bark, pods and seeds) in Jamaica.

One researcher found that farmers he knew had planted food forests 20 years ago as a conservation measure, and were still reaping. If state agricultural planners had shown an equivalent degree of foresight two decades ago, Jamaica and its Caribbean neighbours would almost certainly be paying less for their food today.

Instead, the Caribbean Economic Community statistics indicate that in 1984 the region's food import bill was \$600 million — Earthscan feature.



## Soviet eye surgeons may bow out to operating robots

By Alan Philips  
Reuter

MOSCOW — Soviet eye surgeons will soon be handing over their knives to robots in the operating theatre, if a radical Moscow ophthalmologist gets his way.

Automating the operating theatre is the latest idea of Svyatoslav Fyodorov, director of the Moscow Research Institute of Eye Microsurgery, who already has a string of controversial developments to his name.

Professor Fyodorov, 57, told reporters invited to his clinic that the robots, which are being developed by Finnish and Japanese firms, are due to be ready within 18 months.

It is all part of his vision of industrialised health care where hospitals would become health factories and high technology would replace the doctor's soothing bedside manner.

"In the future, people will not seek out the best doctor for an illness. They will want to find the best technology and the finest engineers," he said. "What is a doctor these days?"

Dr. Fyodorov says he would gladly swap the name plate on his clinic in the Moscow suburbs for one proclaiming "factory number one for the production of normal eyes".

Last year, he started up the world's first conveyor-type production line to speed up routine eye surgery, including an operation he pioneered to correct shortsightedness.

Under the conveyor system, built by the West German company Siemens, patients pass in front of five surgeons who each carry out a single stage of a complex operation. When they have completed their job, the surgeons raise the little tables on which they rest their hands, press a button, and the patient is borne gently on to the next stage.

With a routine operation, it takes only three minutes from start to finish and improves the productivity of each surgeon — to use Dr. Fyodorov's phrase — by a factor of 10.

One of the operations done by this process is a correction for shortsightedness pioneered by Dr. Fyodorov in 1973 but still greeted with a certain scepticism by some foreign doctors.

Under the "radial keratotomy" process, surgeons cut tiny radial lines in the patient's cornea — the outer membrane of the eye — as if slicing a pie crust.

These incisions cause the cornea to flatten at the front, thus

lessening or removing the shortsightedness. When totally successful, patients can throw away their glasses.

The institute has carried out more than 16,800 operations of this type. Dr. Fyodorov says complications are almost unheard of, though the operation may occasionally fail to solve the problem. But he is still sometimes denounced as a charlatan.

The Bulgarian medical establishment refuses to endorse his work. One U.S. ophthalmologist, referring to an alleged hit-and-miss aspect of the operation, called it "Russian roulette".

"All this is just conservatism," retorts Dr. Fyodorov. "It takes 25 years for new techniques to be accepted."

The operation can now be done in the U.S. at a cost of \$1,500 per eye. Some of his other developments, such as implanting a plastic lens in the eye to enable those with cataracts to see again, are also being performed by once-sceptical American colleagues.

Dr. Fyodorov's clinic, the showpiece of Soviet ophthalmology, boasts the most sophisticated imported equipment and computers as well as a basement workshop developing new ways to make super-sharp surgical knives. Soviet spectacles tend to be unfashionable and a Russian going to an optical shop might find the required prescription unavailable.

A Scandinavian doctor who visited the clinic said that Western patients, used to personal contact with surgeons, were not likely to take easily to the conveyor system.

Lying down at the start of the stainless steel "conveyor" the patient is given a few drops of local anaesthetic in the eye to be treated and waits to be moved sideways into the operating theatre. A system of red and green lights ensures that the conveyor does not move until each surgeon has finished the required part of the operation.

At the end, the patient emerges with a cotton bandage on the operated eye and immediately gets up to remove the operating gown, get dressed and walk out of the clinic. The bandage can be removed the next day.

In this process, the robots will be required to make the precision cuts in the cornea, while a surgeon supervises by remote control.

For Dr. Fyodorov, personal contact with the surgeon is an old-fashioned luxury. "The next stage is extend automatic operating theatres to other routine surgery such as appendicitis," he says.

## Porsche leads Le Mans race

LE MANS, France (R) — Twice winner Klaus Ludwig of West Germany and British Formula One driver Jonathan Palmer were battling for early supremacy in the Le Mans 24-hour sports car classic Saturday.

Ludwig, first in 1979 and last year, sharing a privately-entered Porsche with Italian Paolo Barilla and compatriot John Winter, occupied first place as the world famous endurance test moved through its third hour.

But Palmer, not required for this weekend's Canadian Grand Prix in Montreal, took his turn at the front during the early stages. With 36 laps of the 13.6 kilometre circuit completed, Palmer and British co-drivers James Weaver and Richard Lloyd were in sight of the Ludwig car in their identical Porsche.

Also in contention was another

Porsche driven by Italians Massimo Sigala and Gabriel Tarquini and Argentine Oscar Larrauri.

All three front runners were a lap ahead of the rest of the 49-car grid which lined up for the start of the 53rd Le Mans.

Big French hope Bob Wollek, sharing with Italian Alessandro Nannini, snatched the initial lead in his works Lancia but dropped back to fourth overall after an early refuelling stop. Wollek was making his 15th attempt to win Le Mans.

Best of the three rated works Porsches was the car shared by ex-Grand Prix driver John Wat-

son of Britain, American Al Holbert and Australian Vern Schuppan, lying seventh. Holbert and Schuppan triumphed two years ago.

Six times winner Jacky Ickx of Belgium, partnered by West German Jochen Mass, and the second factory Porsche of Briton Derek Bell and West German Hans Stuck dropped down the order after starting from the front row.

The team seemed content to maintain a steady if unspectacular pace during the early stages with fuel conservation very much governing tactics.

The rules do not allow the thirty 620 BHP cars to carry more than 100 litres of fuel at a time, with a race maximum of 2,210 litres.

First retirement of the race was the Chevron driven by Britons Richard Jones and Robin Smith.

## Wimbledon fake tickets flood market

By Jon Henderson  
Reuter

LONDON — John McEnroe, usually a reliable source of advance publicity for the Wimbledon tennis championships, is arriving late this year, enabling a team of expert ticket forgers to steal the pre-tournament limelight.

With McEnroe bypassing the London warm-up tournament during which in the past his temperamental behaviour has been minutely scrutinised by the British media, and with the weather refusing to concede that summer has arrived, the onset of Wimbledon might have escaped notice.

But days before the game's longest-established tournament is due to open, Wimbledon is being kept firmly in the public eye by gathering concern over hundreds of fake tickets which have flooded the market.

One London ticket agent has described the fakes as "among the best I have ever seen" and police believe "certainly hundreds, possibly thousands" have been distributed. There have been predictions of ugly scenes when the tournament opens on June 24 as spectators holding forged tickets are denied entry to the all-England club.

The forgers are cashing in on what for many years has been a very profitable commodity.

The enormous popularity of Wimbledon as a sporting and social occasion has inflated the price of centre-court tickets so that two seats for the men's final can fetch as much as £600 (\$750) on the black market, almost 20 times face value.

Wimbledon officials are so concerned about the forgeries that they have set up a special telephone "hot-line" to deal with calls from ticket-holders. The first two days produced more than 500 calls.

Not only in the field of ticket dealing has Wimbledon become a big-money event. For the players, too, the stakes are enormous with this year's prize money increased by more than 32 per cent to over \$2 million. The 1985 men's champion will receive \$140,000 and the winner of the women's title \$126,000.

McEnroe and Martina Navratilova, the American holders of the two singles titles, will be back again and despite their failures in the French open will be strongly favoured to make successful defences.

It is a measure of their standing in the game that although McEnroe reached the semifinals in Paris and Navratilova lost in the women's final to compatriot Chris Evert Lloyd, by their standards they had a bad tournament.

Both McEnroe and Navratilova far prefer the fast grass courts of Wimbledon to the slow clay of the French open. McEnroe has reached the last five men's finals, winning three of them.

Last year he demolished his old rival Jimmy Connors 6-1, 6-1, 6-2, and if McEnroe is to be unseated this time it is unlikely that Connors, so demoralised a year ago, can do it.

Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and Sweden's Mats Wilander, each eager to become the first European to win the Wimbledon men's crown since Bjorn Borg in 1980, look the greatest threats to McEnroe. But neither has a great fondness for playing on grass which may be why Wilander, after regaining the French title in Paris last Sunday, made a gentle adjustment to the surface this week by taking a golfing holiday.

## Chen on the lead at U.S. open golf tournament

BIRMINGHAM, Michigan (R) — Chen Tze-Chung of Taiwan, whose record-tying opening 65 included an unprecedented double eagle, fired a one-under-par 69 Friday to retain the lead halfway through the 85th United States open.

Chen, unaccustomed to playing before a big gallery, made three birdies and two bogeys Friday for a 36-hole total of 134, which tied the U.S. open two-round record set by Jack Nicklaus in 1980.

His six-under-par score gave him a one-stroke lead over Andy North, who shot a course record-tying 65, and Jay Haas, who had 66.

North made five birdies and no bogeys on the 6,996-yard south course of Oakland Hills country club for his 65.

Haas, after two birds and two bogeys, tamed the course's treacherous back nine with four birds and five pars, the best anyone has managed so far in the tournament.

Rick Fehr, 22, a recent university graduate, was alone at 136 after a four-birdie, one-bogey 67. Denis Watson of South Africa followed at 137, three shots off the pace. Shrugging off a two-stroke penalty he incurred Thursday, Watson also carded a 65, which Chen equalled Thursday.

Chen, who comes from Taipei, had trouble with his driver on the front nine Friday but he still man-

aged to complete it in one under. "I made a lot of putts today," said the 26-year-old Chen, who Thursday sank a 235-yard three wood for a two on the 527-yard, par five second hole, the only double eagle in the history of the U.S. open.

"I am so happy to make one-under because I was having trouble with my driver," he said after his second sub-par round.

Watson, overcoming his two-stroke penalty for delaying play Thursday, needed only 23 putts Friday in making seven birdies and two bogeys.

"I didn't break any rules today," he quipped when he was asked to describe his round. "That's like starting off two under."

The native of Salisbury in what is now Zimbabwe was penalised for waiting too long for his ball to drop after he left it hanging over the edge of the cup on the eighth hole.

"To my mind it is a little ridiculous, but it's in the rule book," he said of the requirement that a player wait only ten seconds under such circumstances.

"I think they ought to change it," he said of the rule, which he called "a little cranky."

There were five other players with sub-par scores for the two rounds.

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### RESULTS OF HORSE RACES FRIDAY JUNE 14, 1985

**FIRST RACE:**  
For beginner horses  
Distance: 1,400 metres  
Time: 1 minute 43 seconds

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	El Balkawieh	Hassan Daham
2ND:	M. Raied	Mohammad A. El Naby
3RD:	Elanka	Fhaid Mitlak

**SECOND RACE:**  
For third class horses  
Distance: 1,000 metres  
Time: 1 minute 11 seconds

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	El Hamdany	Jamal El Zabin
2ND:	Kawakib	Oudih Kaisy
3RD:	J. El Mshakar	A. El Sattar

**THIRD RACE:**  
For beginner horses  
Distance: 1,600 metres  
Time: 1 minute 55 seconds

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	Jallab	H.H. Late Sherif Nasir
2ND:	Mansour	Bin Jamil Stable
3RD:	Shams Amman	Fhaid Mitlak

**FOURTH RACE:**  
For beginner horses  
Distance: 1,400 metres  
Time: 1 minute 36 seconds

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	Alakhtal	Mishal El Faiez
2ND:	Majd	Ghalib Haddadin
3RD:	A. El Taleb	Mishal El Faiez

**FIFTH RACE:**  
For second and third class horses  
Distance: 1,400 metres  
Time: 1 minute 35 seconds

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	Lamih El Basar	Mishal El Faiez
2ND:	Muraby El Ajial	Mishal El Faiez
3RD:	Dalal El Khail	Ghalib Haddadin

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Telephone: 841370

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2. Deluxe furnished three bedrooms semi-villa in Irbid.

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Tel: 641996 from 1 - 7 p.m.

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University of Jordan Street, Behind the Jordan Times newspaper.  
Call 660480, Kababji Trading Corporation

Dr. Andrew Garrard, Director of the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History, will present an illustrated lecture on

"EARLY MAN AND ENVIRONMENT IN THE AZRAQ BASIN"

on Monday, June 17, 1985 at 4:00 p.m.

at the  
Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology  
Yarmouk University  
Irbid

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### SCHOOL TROUBLE MAKERS

Performances  
3:30, 9:00, 10:45

### Cinema AL-HUSSEIN

Tel: 22117

### POLICE ACADEMY

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

### Cinema RAINBOW

Tel: 625155

### THE KILLING FIELDS

3:30, 5:30, 8:15, 10:45

### Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675573

### TROUBLE

3:30, 5:30, 9:00, 10:45  
Abdali, behind ALIA offices

### Cinema PALESTINE

Tel: 22117

### 1- THE RETURN OF HEROES 2- THE SEVEN GATES OF HELL

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

### Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 22198

### THE SWORD AND THE MAGICIAN

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

هكذا صنع الاصل



## U.S. economy weakens

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. industrial output fell in May for the second consecutive month, the government reported Friday, fuelling speculation in financial markets that the central bank would again cut interest rates in a bid to stimulate the economy.

The Commerce Department said industrial production fell 0.1 per cent in May after 0.2 per cent drop in April.

The news was more confirmation that the U.S. manufacturing sector continues to be hurt by the strong U.S. dollar, as American manufacturers struggle to compete with foreign producers in domestic and foreign markets.

In a separate report, the Labour Department said wholesale price inflation rose a scant 0.2 per cent in May, providing another signal that inflation remains subdued.

The two economic indicators fanned speculation in financial markets that the Federal Reserve (Fed), America's central bank, would cut its key discount lending rate, currently 7.5 per cent.

Traders predicted the reduction might even be announced Saturday.

The Fed cut the rate from eight per cent one month ago, expressing concern about weakness in the manufacturing sector caused by the strong dollar. The move followed a reduction in two steps from nine per cent late last year.

Asked about these trends in an interview with Reuters this week, Federal Reserve Governor Martha Seger said: "Manufacturing is weak, mining is in terrible shape, agriculture is a disaster zone. Lumber and forest products are very weak, energy is weak."

She said much of the blame could be laid on the strength of the dollar. By leading market interest rates down, the Fed hopes to stimulate the economy and to curb the dollar.

But in recent months economists have been surprised by the relatively modest impact the interest rate reductions have had on the dollar, and a number of them say more cuts might not do much to rekindle expansion in the next few months.

## U.S. pilots end strike

CHICAGO (AP) — United Airlines' 5,000 striking pilots said late Friday they had agreed to end their 29-day strike, clearing the way for the nation's largest air carrier to return to normal operations. A 27-member master executive council of the air line pilots association approved the settlement shortly before midnight Friday, said Captain Bob Lamore, a spokesman for the air line pilots association. Mr. Ralph Colliander, a mediator for the national mediating board, declined to comment earlier Friday on contents of the board's proposed settlement with the pilots. Pilots' union officials did not disclose terms of the agreement as they announced their return to work.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1985

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A good day for you to engage in usual Sunday pursuits and to consider the standpoints that can best serve your purposes in the world of outside activity.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Get together with persons who really think, and hit on the right philosophy of life that can bring you more success and happiness.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** A fine day for thinking out what should be done so that you increase success and feel happier.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Get your life better organized today and take any health treatments that you may need so that you become dynamic.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** An ideal day to analyze your career progress and how to reach your goals faster as well as gain personal wishes.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Go with good friends to some interesting place where you can find data you need for future interests. Make the future brighter.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Concentrate on what should be done in worldly matters so that you gain prestige within the community in which you live.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** A good day for study that will give you the knowledge you need to make the future brighter for yourself.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** You have many intuitive ideas, but be sure to follow the best of these. Get into some project with your mate that is interesting.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Come to a better understanding with an irritable but dynamic person who has good ideas just the same.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Planning your activities for the new week in a nicely organized way is wise now. Enjoy your family.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** An ideal day to study how to get your finest talents working efficiently. Don't lose your temper.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Your best activity will be in your home and with family today. Get much done around the house. Be wise.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Bernice Gordon

**ACROSS**

1. Sovereign in feudal law
6. Group of whales
9. Pleads
13. Drunk
14. Swedish money
15. Of hearing
17. Relations
19. Reduce
20. Fish dish
21. Set
22. Assassinated
24. Sew loosely
25. Old Norse poetry
26. A Gabor
30. Snare
34. Amerinda
34. Ruby or Sandra
35. Doctrine
36. Fla. fruit
40. Having a dividing membrane
42. — Luis Obispo
43. Table scrap
44. One
45. Shunt men, e.g.
48. Suite sections
49. Product from Sweden
51. Floating
54. Heb. month
58. — Gay
59. Peem group
60. Kind of code
62. Nobleman
64. Student of Sciences
65. Moon vehicle
66. — Oddy
67. Author Haley
68. Tokyo once
69. New's mother

**DOWN**

1. Drops behind
2. Jap. box
3. Lat. altar
4. Part of GWTW
5. Reagent
6. Aggregate
7. Stakes
8. Severely decorated
10. —
11. Instrument for North
12. Gluffed
16. Mother of Pottus
18. Rabbit
22. Regard
24. Malia city
26. Electrical units
27. Nimbus
28. Where to take a good ride
29. — Carleone
31. Rumor
33. August
36. Check
37. — hall
38. Choice
41. Uncle to Pepe
46. Fill with gas
47. Put away
49. Northern resident
50. St. Johns
52. Tap, landmark
53. Smart coach
56. Ms. Farber
57. Small boat
58. Migrant worker
59. Haruspex
61. Green cheese
63. Hooser for one

## UNESCO reaches shaky compromise on budget cuts

PARIS (R) — UNESCO has reached a compromise on how to make up for the loss of a quarter of its 1985 budget caused by the withdrawal of the United States.

But diplomats said a resolution approved Friday by the executive board had merely papered over differences between Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow and Western countries, chief suppliers of the U.N. agency's funds.

The compromise text, agreed after six weeks of backstage haggling between Western and Third World delegates to the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), was described by diplomats as deliberately ambiguous.

At issue was a suggestion by Mr. M'Bow that \$10 million of the UNESCO budget, earmarked to meet inflationary rises in costs, should be used to plug part of the \$43 million shortfall caused by the U.S. pullout.

Mr. M'Bow has said \$25 million will be saved by economies and another \$8 million by voluntary contributions.

The compromise text said part of the anti-inflation fund "could be deemed as economies to balance the budget" but gave no figure and did not give outright approval.

Western delegates said the sum involved was not large but argued the change could only be approved by UNESCO's general conference in Sofia next October. "This is more an issue of principle than of cash," one said.

Britain, Belgium, Japan and West Germany expressed reservations about the decision, saying the 51-member executive board was not competent to decide the issue.

But immediately after the board approved the text, Mr. M'Bow said he believed his original suggestion had been retained and the agency would no longer face a shortfall.

The text also invited Mr. M'Bow "pursue actively" negotiations with the United States on whether it should still pay its contribution to the budget for 1985.

Mr. M'Bow has argued that despite its withdrawal at the end of last year, the United States is still liable to pay for 1985 because it is the second half of a two-year budget period.

The executive board meeting, which goes on for another week, is also debating ways of trimming UNESCO's 1986-87 budget and programme to cope with the U.S. withdrawal at the end of 1985, said Friday that its position "remains fully open".

## Japan's growth rate plunges

TOKYO (R) — Japan's economic growth rate in the first quarter of this year dropped to an annual rate of 0.4 per cent compared with 9.9 per cent in the last quarter of 1984, the economic planning agency said Friday.

Economists said the sharp drop was mainly due to a fall-off in the growth of exports caused by the downturn in the U.S. economy. Japan's major overseas market.

"It's pretty disappointing," said Mr. Nick Gregory, an analyst with British stockbrokers Hoare Govett (Far East). "It's worse than expected."

The dip in economic activity left the final growth rate for the financial year ending March 31 at 5.7 per cent after removing the effects of inflation, the highest since 1972.

Economists at the Nomura Research Institute predicted the growth rate in the 1985 financial year would be around 4.4 per cent.

Lower export growth, an anemic improvement in domestic consumer spending and hold-downs on government spending were all to blame, they said.

The poor economic performance is likely to increase pressure on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to abandon his tight-fisted state spending policy, political sources said.

Industrialists argue that the government should spend more on public works projects like housing schemes and roads to give the building industry a shot in the arm and promote more business activity at home.

Japan can hardly climb out of its troubles by trying to export more abroad at a time when it is under intense pressure to reduce the massive imbalance of trade it now has with the world, the political sources said.

The Japanese trade surplus this year is expected to reach \$40 billion and there have been widespread calls, especially in the United States, for protectionist legislation to stop Japanese imports to help local industries to survive.

But the Nomura economists said Mr. Nakasone and his bureaucrats at the finance ministry were loathe to spend more government money at a time when the state finances were deep in debt.

## European Commission to force cereals price cuts despite veto

BRUSSELS (R) — In a growing trial of strength with Bonn, the European Community's (EC's) executive commission will force cuts in subsidised grain prices despite a West German veto, a senior official said Friday.

Farm Commissioner Frans Andriessen's chief adviser said measures to reduce prices would be taken under commission powers to ensure markets operate smoothly in the absence of an agreement among Community governments.

"It is not a price-fixing as such but its effect will be exactly the same," Mr. Carlo Trojan told a grain conference.

Bonn blocked price cuts of 1.8 per cent earlier last week with its first ever use of the veto, plunging the 10-nation group into crisis and effectively wrecking plans for major institutional reform.

Diplomats said this radical interpretation of commission powers could exacerbate the row between Bonn and Brussels and rally behind West Germany other states which disagree with it on cereals but accept the right of veto as a principle.

West German Farm Minister Ignaz Kiechle blamed the row on the commission which he said had refused to seek a compromise.

The new prices for rye and other cereals are due to come in force on July 1 and Aug. 1 respectively.

Mr. Trojan said the commission would take measures to prevent speculative grain sales, avoid trade distortions and keep within the Community's budget although he gave no details.

"You may expect that market management will be in line with the final compromise proposed to ministers," he said, referring to the 1.8 per cent price cut proposal.

Official West German sources said Friday the veto had been used because the current commission was exceeding its power to "an unprecedented extent."

The sources said the issue would force a rethink of Bonn's previous support of moves to give both the commission and the European Parliament greater powers.

These plans, drafted by an officially appointed committee under Irish Senator James Dooe and backed by the Community's current Italian presidency, are due to be top of the agenda at a Milan summit meeting of Community leaders in two weeks' time.

The summit, originally planned as a showcase of European unity, may now have to haggle over grain prices unless Community foreign ministers find a way out of the four-month-old dispute.

Meanwhile, Italy's Prime Minister Bettino Craxi Friday condemned the decision by West Germany to veto a cut in subsidised cereal prices paid to EC farmers.

Speaking at a joint news conference after two days of talks with French President Francois Mitterrand, he described the West German decision to exercise its right of veto as unconvincing.

Mr. Craxi and Mr. Mitterrand devoted part of their talks to plans for more majority voting in Community institutions and limits to the right of veto.

## Argentina unveils austral, freezes wages and prices

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — President Raul Alfonsin on Friday announced a wage and price freeze, the creation of a new currency and other sweeping economic reforms to combat crippling four-digit annual inflation and "close a chapter of national decadence."

Mr. Alfonsin said the changes were needed to end the economic crisis and preserve the country's 1½ year-old democracy.

"Everyone should realise what is at stake here," he said in announcing the reforms in a nationwide television address. "The reform plan is not to save the government. It is to save a political system. It is to save a way of life, and it is also to recuperate our national pride and ambition."

Invoking a "war economy" of austerity, Mr. Alfonsin said: "I come now to propose a battle plan so that together we can definitively close a chapter of national decadence."

Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, who later in the broadcast provided details of the new programme, said the freeze on wages, prices and fees for public services would take effect at midnight Sunday.

Neither Mr. Alfonsin nor Mr. Sourrouille specified how long the freeze was to last. However, Mr. Alfonsin's spokesman, Mr. Juan Lopez, said in a telephone interview immediately after the speech that the freeze would last indefinitely.

Mr. Alfonsin said the country would eliminate its system of indexation, under which wages and prices are automatically raised monthly to help compensate for

inflation — a system which economists contend serves to perpetuate the problem. Inflation for the 12 months ending May 31 totalled 1,010 per cent.

Mr. Sourrouille said prices for all goods would have to be rolled back to that of midnight Wednesday to nullify last-minute boosts by merchants who got wind of the reform plan.

He said the government would create a new type of currency, called an "austral," which would eventually replace the traditional money, the peso. He said the austral's value would initially be set at 0.80 australs to each U.S. dollar. An austral also would be worth 1,000 pesos.

"The austral will be a strong currency, that will maintain itself without experiencing the constant deterioration that currency in the country has suffered until now," Mr. Sourrouille said.

He said the government would stop as of right now simply printing more money to cover its obligations — a practice cited as a principal cause of inflation.

"All of our new economic policy is directed toward this end: To drastically reduce the fiscal deficit, to halt the operation of the little bit-printing machine to finance the public sector," Mr. Sourrouille said.

As predicted in local press reports, he said the peso will decline in value daily against the austral with the eventual goal of eliminating the old currency. He said the peso's value against the austral would be set daily.

During the wage and price freeze, he said, bank interest rates would be set between four and six per cent.

Organised labour, which is controlled by the opposition Peronist Party, did not wait for the official announcement to condemn the plan. Top labour officials refused to attend an afternoon meeting with Labour Minister Hugo Barriounevo to be briefed on the programme.

"This is crazy. The country has lost its mind," said Mr. Jorge Triaca, one of four co-leaders of the General Confederation of Labour, the country's main union federation. "The problem is not economic, but political."

He and other officials contend workers' wages will deteriorate in value under the plan.

In a bold front-page headline, the morning daily tabloid Dia lo Popular referred to the anticipated reforms and their impact as an "economic earthquake."

The run prompted the government Thursday to order that all financial institutions be closed on Friday.

Late Friday, the central bank announced the enforced bank "holiday" would extend at least through Monday. It said in a communique that officials would decide during the weekend whether financial institutions would have to remain closed Tuesday as well.

## British inflation surges to 7%

LONDON (R) — British prices rose again last month, pushing inflation to an annual rate of seven per cent, its highest rate for two and a half years, government figures showed Friday.

Employment Secretary Tom King said he expected inflation to stay around this level for the rest of the summer before falling to around five per cent. It was 6.9 per cent in April.

It was the fifth successive increase in inflation since the rate stood at 4.6 per cent at the end of last year.

When Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government came to power in 1979, it made inflation a primary target. Friday's figures drew immediate opposition fire.

"Once we were told that increased unemployment was the price we paid for keeping prices down," said deputy Labour leader Mr. Roy Hattersley.

"Unemployment has increased by 300,000 since the last election and the inflation rate has doubled, yet Mrs. Thatcher shows every sign of still believing that the only way to hold down inflation is to depress the economy," he said.

Mr. King said the rise in inflation was due to widespread, small price increases for goods and services which included motor vehicles, petrol, gas, electricity and home loans.

## Soviet economy still flagging

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's drive for industrial efficiency has still to produce results, according to new economic statistics which show continuing problems in the key oil and steel sectors.

Oil production rose fractionally to 50.7 million tonnes in May compared with 49 million in April and 52.6 million in May last year. Production was four per cent lower in the first five months of 1985 compared with the same period the previous year.

Steel production also recovered slightly but remained below last year's levels, according to the data, published in the official weekly Economic Gazette.

The Communist Party daily Pravda, commenting on the results, said an inadequate increase in productivity was largely to blame for the failure to improve results.

Overall productivity rose by 2.7 per cent but in some sectors it fell. The oil industry was seven per cent less efficient than a year ago, the figures showed.

Other sectors in which production fell below last year's levels included synthetic fibres and industrial robots.

Coal production in May reached 58.1 million tonnes, an improvement on May 1984 and just above target for the first five months of this year, but Pravda criticised the coal industry for failing to meet some delivery targets.

The overall index of industrial production rose by 3.2 per cent from January to May this year compared with a 4.7 per cent increase in the first five months of 1984.

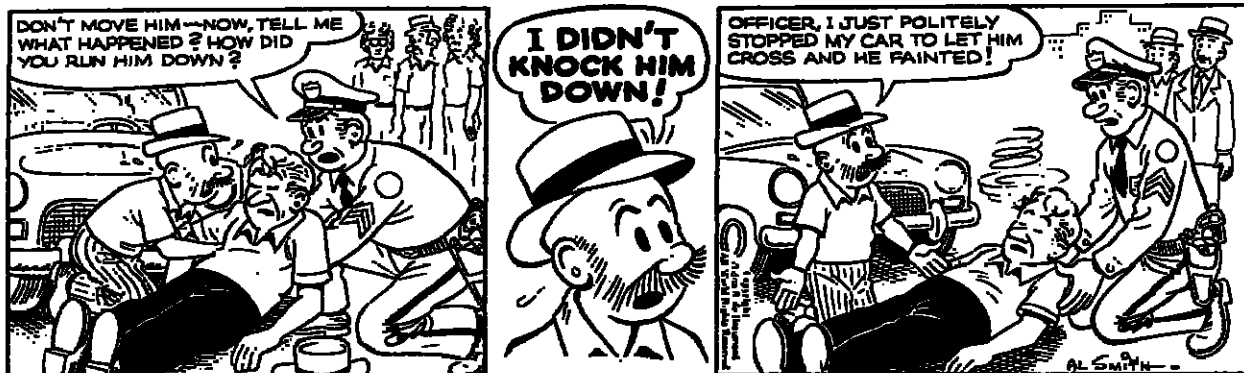
Pravda said progress in agriculture was likely to be hampered by failure to get machinery ready in time for the harvest.

As of June 1, up to a quarter of mechanical harvesting devices were not ready, including 17 per cent of grain combine harvesters, Pravda said.

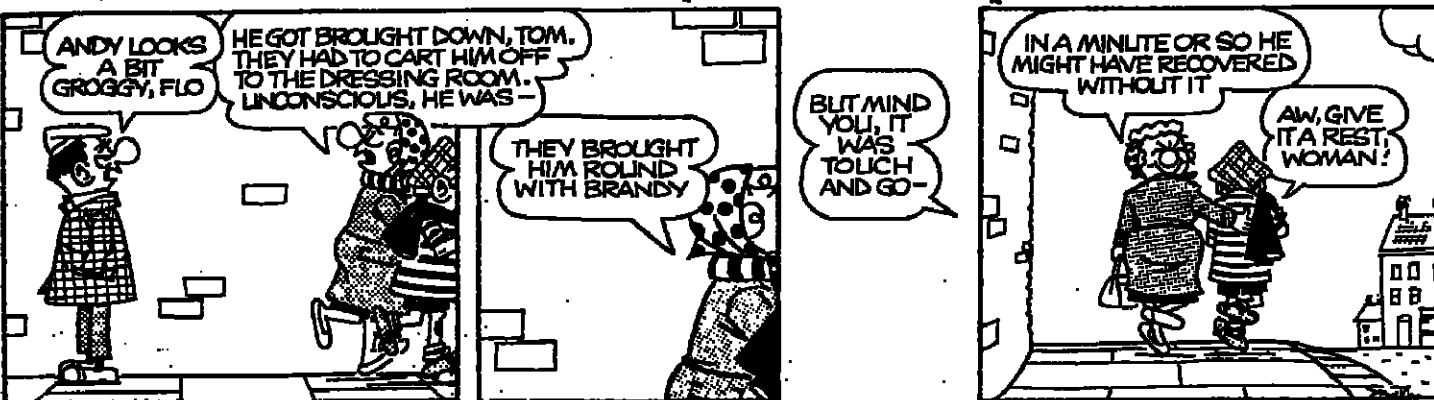
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PURUS

ERECK

CATBUD

SWORDY

WHAT A PERSON WHO SPENDS TOO MUCH TIME STUDYING CERAMICS MIGHT END UP AS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BOOTH IRATE SWERVE KIMONO

Answer: He liked the job, but hated this—THE WORK



# U.S., angered by S. African raid, recalls ambassador

WASHINGTON (R) — A South African raid into neighbouring Botswana has dealt a serious blow to President Reagan's policy of constructive engagement with the white minority government and Washington has recalled its ambassador.

In the most serious sign of displeasure in four years of its non-confrontational policy towards the Pretoria government, the State Department Friday called home Ambassador Herman Nickel for "consultation to review the situation."

South Africa said it staged the raid to hunt down members of the African National Congress (ANC), said to be responsible for sabotage and other violence in South Africa. Botswana authorities said 12 persons were killed.

But the State Department said the two countries had the means to deal with security concerns and no state had a right to violate another country's national sovereignty or borders.

South Africa's action "calls into question its sincerity and seriousness in dealing constructively with these matters," Spokesman Bernard Kalb said.

He said it "comes against a back-

ground that raises the most serious questions about that government's recent conduct and policy."

The South African raid in Botswana followed a military mission into Angola three weeks ago which South Africa called an intelligence operation but which Angola said was aimed at sabotaging U.S.-owned oil installations in Cabinda.

The State Department said Friday no satisfactory explanation of evidence of intended sabotage had yet been provided.

The Reagan administration says the South African policy has the best chance of achieving regional stability and independence for South Africa-ruled Namibia (South West Africa).

But the policy is under increasing attack in the United States. Congress is virtually sure to defy administration appeals and impose economic sanctions on the Pretoria government because of

its policy of racial separation.

The latest South African action seemed certain to strengthen the hand of the pro-sanction forces.

Defence Force Chief General Constand Viljoen said his troops struck at targets in the heart of Gaborone, killing at least 15 people, in an attempt to forestall what he said was a planned increase in terrorist attacks and assassinations in South Africa later this month.

South Africa had been ready to hit known targets for "quite some time" but the decision had been taken only after grenade attacks this week on two members of parliament, one of whom was severely injured.

"That was the final straw," Gen. Viljoen said after the raid.

He said international reaction to the raid had been considered beforehand. "It was very carefully debated and thought out. We considered every possible repercussion but decided the operation was essential," he said.

He added the warning that South Africa would make further raids into Botswana, or other countries, if necessary.

Meanwhile six non-aligned

members of the U.N. Security Council proposed a draft resolution Friday threatening South Africa with worldwide punitive measures unless it granted independence to South-West Africa.

The draft would have the council strongly warn South Africa that unless it proceeded with implementation of a 1978 U.N. plan for the territory's independence, the 15-nation body would meet "forthwith to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against it."

Pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions, all U.N. member states would be urged to take voluntary punitive measures "to sever all links and dealings with South Africa."

But a U.S. diplomatic source, speaking on condition he not be identified, predicted that the resolution would be vetoed unless it was toned down.

The resolution is proposed by Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago. They tabled the draft as the council went into the fifth day of its debate on the future of South West Africa, a territory known here as Namibia.



MIDGETMAN MISSILE: An artist's conception of the new small intercontinental ballistic missile called the Midgetman, which is currently under research and development by the U.S. Air Force (AP wirephoto)

## Gandhi informs U.S. of Moscow's support for non-aligned Afghanistan

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has said Moscow indicated to him that it would accept a neutral, non-aligned Afghanistan.

Winding up a three-day Washington visit, during which he told Congress India sought a non-aligned Afghanistan. Mr. Gandhi said in a television interview Friday night: "I think they (the Soviet Union) would accept a neutral, non-aligned Afghanistan."

"They have given us indications," he said, without elaborating. He added that he had discussed India's views on Afghanistan with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev during a visit to Moscow last month.

In his speech to Congress on Thursday, Mr. Gandhi called for an end to both intervention and outside interference in Afghanistan, indirectly criticising Soviet military intervention there in 1979 and U.S. backing for Muslim rebels.

He called for talks among all the parties involved that would lead to a non-aligned government in Kabul and said he believed Moscow wanted a political solution.

Officials of both sides had predicted the visit, Mr. Gandhi's first since succeeding his assassinated mother last October, would not immediately break down the mutual suspicion in relations but would deepen understanding.

The officials said the visit had achieved this, and had gone very well.

Last Wednesday, before he met Mr. Gandhi, President Reagan said he was optimistic the talks would lead to the better relations both countries say they want.

And in his speech to Congress, Mr. Gandhi echoed Mr. Reagan's optimism, saying "President Reagan and I have very warm and open talks without any strain and I think we got along very well together."

"I found him forthright, easy to talk to and above all, human. That is the kind of relationship we look forward to with the United States," he added.

But Mr. Gandhi pulled few punches in criticising U.S. policies with which India disagrees, including Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) anti-missile plan, cuts in American contributions to international lending institutions and U.S. arms sales to

Pakistan.

He also squelched U.S. hopes of major arms sales to India, saying New Delhi still mistrusted Washington's reliability as a supplier because of its policy of cutting off spare parts to countries involved in conflicts of which it disapproved.

But, responding to questions from American reporters Friday, he repeatedly denied India leaned towards Moscow, its major arms supplier.

India, he said, was an independent, non-aligned nation with the right to speak its mind on any issue "even though it may be difficult for us economically."

Although there was no apparent narrowing of acknowledged differences between the two countries, Mr. Gandhi pleased U.S. officials by speaking out on the conflict in Afghanistan.

They said that although he had simply restated India's position, the fact that he did so far more frequently than before was a positive step.

Mr. Gandhi strongly criticised Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative, or "Star Wars," programme to shield against incoming nuclear missiles.

## France, Italy sign 4 agreements

FLORENCE, Italy (AP) — French President Francois Mitterrand and Italian Premier Bettino Craxi on Friday pledged closer cooperation in areas ranging from wine to terrorism.

Mr. Craxi termed "excellent" Italian-French relations after two days of intensive talks, which led to four bilateral agreements, including liberalisation of travel between the two countries.

Asked whether he had assured Mitterrand of Italian support for the "Eureka" research project — France's answer to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's call for research on his "Star Wars" space defence programme — Mr. Craxi told reporters that Italy would continue to examine various proposals, seeking "to avoid dogmatic and ideological impositions."

The four pacts included liberalisation of border crossing procedures, between France and Italy, Italy's participation in scientific research at modern French laboratories, signing by July a protocol for closer bilateral cooperation to stop their wine war,

and launching an Italy-France commission to promote audiovisual cooperation and film production.

Mr. Mitterrand also said it was decided his government would extradite Italian terrorist suspects in France who had "actively taken part in bloody terrorist activities."

The two discussed international issues, likely to be taken up by the European Community summit in Milan on June 28-29.

They also examined proposals for closer cooperation in procurement of weapons including missiles, helicopters and planes.

**Border controls eliminated**

Meanwhile five European countries signed an agreement Friday that gradually will eliminate border controls, a step that has tried long-standing efforts at integration.

Beginning Saturday, citizens of France, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg will be able to pass through to the other four countries

without the customary inspection. A round, green sticker on car windshields will state that customs and exchange regulations were being observed.

Random checking will be allowed, but only at places where traffic won't be blocked.

Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg first eased border crossings 37 years ago. France and Germany eased border checking for tourists last year and the five countries decided earlier this year to join in a new joint effort.

Other members of the European Community — Britain, Denmark, Ireland, Italy and Greece, plus the two newcomers, Spain and Portugal — have not yet eased border controls.

The agreement signed Friday will also ease border crossing for buses and goods. Plans call for reducing restrictions on rail and water traffic.

In exchange for opening up their borders, the five states agreed to step up their cooperation in the fight against crime, drugs and clandestine immigration.

## India sends more troops to Pakistani border area

NEW DELHI (AP) — The Indian army has sent additional soldiers to Siachin Glacier in northern Kashmir state following reports of a recent clash between Indian and Pakistani border troops in the disputed region, United News of India (UNI) has reported.

The news agency, reporting from the Kashmir capital of Srinagar, quoted unnamed official sources as saying that senior army officers flew to the area Friday to investigate the clash which reportedly took place on June 8-9.

Defence Ministry's spokesman A.K. Roy declined to confirm the report, but said "we are aware something has happened" in the disputed area. He declined to give details.

The pro-government Hindu newspaper reported this week that Pakistani infantry troops backed by air force planes attempted to seize the Siachin Glacier, located north of the line of control in Kashmir state, but were repulsed by Indian soldiers.

The daily reported clashes between two sides on the two days, and said Indian soldiers inflicted heavy casualties on the Pakistanis.

India and Pakistan have gone to war twice in the past 38 years over Kashmir, two-thirds of which is controlled by India and the rest by Pakistan.

The dispute is a legacy of the partition of British India in 1947, which brought independent India and Pakistan into existence.

India and Pakistan claim sovereignty over Siachin Glacier, which is at a height of 5,486 metres, and have clashed several times this year over the region.

UNI said additional soldiers rushed to Siachin Glacier earlier this week but did not give a figure. It was not known how many Indian troops were stationed there.

Meanwhile authorities, Friday ordered an indefinite curfew in a town in western Gujarat state, after one man was fatally stabbed, raising the toll to 168 dead in protests that began in mid-March against the government's minority policies, UNI reported.

The news agency said the man was stabbed in a town of the state's Ahmedabad district by a mob which also injured four others and set four houses on fire.

## Prosecution seeks 18-month jail term for French businessman

SAINT-QUENTIN, France (R) — The public prosecutor has called for an 18-month sentence and a substantial fine for a French businessman who has acknowledged concealing 41 barrels of highly toxic dioxin waste from the chemical disaster in the Italian town of Seveso in 1976.

Bernard Paringaux, 68, head of the Spolidec waste-disposal firm went on trial Friday in this northern French town charged with illegally transporting and storing the toxic waste and withholding information on its location.

Dioxin, a poison 10,000 times more than cyanide, was released by an explosion at the Seveso plant run by Icmesa, an Italian subsidiary of the Swiss chemical group Hoffmann-Laroche. Hundreds of families were forced to abandon their homes, animals were killed and farmland polluted.

The 41 barrels of dioxin were eventually discovered in 1983 in a disused abattoir in Angoulême, a village close to Saint-Quentin, after a two-month search throughout Europe.

The court heard that Paringaux' firm had contracted to dispose of the waste through agreements with Icmesa and the West German company Mannesmann in August 1982.

The judge will announce his verdict on June 26.

Under French court procedure a defendant does not have to say whether he pleads guilty or not guilty. However, Paringaux admitted to concealing information on the location of the drums, though he said he had done so because he had given his word not to reveal the contract with Icmesa and Mannesmann.

The prosecutor called for an 18-month jail sentence for Paringaux, coupled with a substantial fine. Court President Jean-Francois Sabard said the maximum financial penalty could be 100,000 francs (\$10,600).

The prosecution said that for two months after his arrest, Paringaux refused to talk to the police, until Hoffmann-Laroche and Mannesmann disclosed the whereabouts of the waste.

## Malaysian politician's home damaged by blast

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — An explosion Saturday at the house of a leading Sabah politician ripped open a brick wall but injured no one, the national news agency Bernama reported.

It was the fourth bombing incident in Sabah state on Borneo in three weeks.

Bernama quoted Police Superintendent Victor Lim, the chief police officer of Kota Kinabalu, capital of Sabah, as saying the explosion tore into the brick wall surrounding the house of the Secretary general of the opposition United Sabah National Organisation (USNO), Abdul Hamid Tun Mustapha.

Lim said there were two blasts at 5 a.m. (2100 GMT), but he could not say if the blasts were from one or two bombs. He said bomb experts and officials from the chemistry department were trying to determine the type of

explosives used. No arrests were made Saturday.

Mr. Abdul Hamid, the son of former Sabah Chief Minister Tun Mustapha Harun, who is president of USNO, was quoted as saying he thought the attack was politically motivated.

"I came out of the house and saw thick smoke outside and I immediately instructed my wife to call the police," he told Bernama. One man was killed and five others injured in previous bombing incidents in Sabah. The first bomb exploded at the Segama shopping complex in Kota Kinabalu on May 25, destroying a bookshop and goldsmith shop and injuring one person. The second went off three days later at the same complex.

On June 4 a bomb exploded in Tanjung Aru near Kota Kinabalu, killing a fishmonger and injuring four other people.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

First Edition: March 1984

### GET THAT NINTH TRICK

Both vulnerable, South deals.

**NORTH**

♠ J98

♥ 76

♦ KJ972

♣ K32

**WEST**

♠ 742

♥ 982

♦ 1086

♣ AQ104

**EAST**

♠ AQ853

♥ QJ543

♦ 43

♣ 5

**SOUTH**

♠ K10

♥ AK10

♦ AQ5

♣ KJ976

The bidding:

South West North East

2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Nine of ♠.

Two 25-year-olds, Eric Eisenberg and Francis Crozet, were the stars of France's come from behind win in the 1984 European Junior Championship. Here is Eisenberg at the helm of a three no trump contract.

In theory South's opening bid showed 21-22 points, but he decided his five-card suit and good intermediate cards more than compensated for any high-card shortage. North's raise to game was bas-

ed on the hope his diamond suit would be a source of tricks.

The same contract was reached in both rooms of the France-Belgium match, and the lead by both Wests was the nine of hearts, ducked to declarer's ten. That gave declarer eight tricks. The Belgian South elected to play on clubs for his ninth trick. He cashed the ace of diamonds, overtook the queen with dummy's king and led club to the jack.

West won the queen and exited with a heart. Declarer won, cashed dummy's diamonds on which he still had two clubs, and led another club from the board. That enabled West to score three more club tricks, and the ace of spades completed a one trick set. Unlikely.

Eisenberg found a simpler way to insure his contract. After winning the ten of hearts, he led the king of spades from hand. He could now set up a spade trick by force, and the contract could be defeated only if West started specifically with A-Q-10 of clubs and East with the ace-queen of spades. Since East had only a singleton club, declarer could not be prevented from making his contract and gaining 12 International Match Points.

## Deng steps up campaign to modernise military

PEKING (AP) — Top Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping has intensified a drive to modernise the army by cashiering stubborn old revolutionary commanders and announcing plans to demobilise 1 million soldiers over the next two years.

The cutback represents another reversal from the policies of Mr. Deng's radical predecessor, the late Mao Tse-tung, who advocated mass manpower in the military to conduct an all-out "people's war" against any invaders of the world's most populous country.

The changes were prominently reported this week by the state-run press, which said they reflect China's commitment to an efficient defence and support for world peace.

"Reduction and reorganisation are aimed at making the army smaller but more highly trained, better equipped, quicker in res-

ponse, more flexible in command and therefore more combat-effective," the Communist Party newspaper People's Daily said Friday.

"Deng Xiaoping's analysis of the international situation and his views on war and peace form an important basis for the army's reduction and reorganisation," it said.

The official news agency Xinhua said state-supported disarmament groups welcome the troop cut, first disclosed by Mr. Deng's protégé, Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, in April.

Xinhua quoted Zhao Puchu, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, as saying it shows China "resolutely stands with the forces for peace."

Mr. Deng chairs the central military commission, which declared the changes for the 4-

million-strong army at a previously unannounced special meeting on May 23-June 6.

The commission said it appointed youthful officers to senior positions in China's 11 military regions, although no details were disclosed.

"What they are doing is rejuvenating the military commands. They are really serious this time about getting the old guys out," said a Western diplomatic analyst, who spoke with the understanding that he not be identified by name or country.

Other diplomats said it was too early to tell how the commission's decisions will be received in the army, regarded as the most resistant to change.

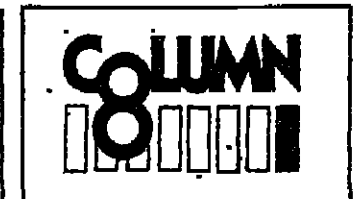
They noted that Mr. Hu, No. 2 to Mr. Deng in political weight, delivered a speech at the military commission meeting, though he technically is not a member.

Mr. Hu's presence lent support to speculation that he will replace Mr. Deng as the head of the commission. Mr. Hu denied this in an interview with the Hong Kong magazine Pui Shing last month.

"One sentence" from Mr. Deng settles any military matter, Mr. Hu was quoted as saying, but subordinates must say "five sentences."

Mr. Deng, 80-year-old head of the Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, is responsible for wide-ranging reforms since he emerged as senior leader in 1978, two years after Mao's death.

He scrapped Mao's Book of Revolutionary Quotations, once used as an army training manual, and has restored military officer academies, encouraged development of modern weapons and ordered the army to contribute to civilian construction.



## Singer celebrates birthday aboard hijacked TWA plane

ATHENS (R) — Greek pop singer Demis Roussos, a passenger on the hijacked Trans World Airways (TWA) Boeing 727, turned 40 Friday as his family in Athens agonised about his fate. His brother Kostas Roussos spent Friday night telephoning newspapers and Greek officials to learn news about the outcome of the hijacking and the prospects of his brother's release. Roussos was travelling first class from Athens to Rome on the aircraft which was hijacked by two Lebanese gunmen shortly after taking off from Athens Airport. Kostas Roussos told the Athens newspaper Eleftherotypia in a report published Saturday that his brother was due to appear on Italian television Friday for a programme to mark his birthday. "He planned to fly to London (on Saturday) to settle some personal issues and then he was due to go for holidays," he added.

## Secret agents break up 2 fraud rings

NEW YORK (R) — Secret service agents have said they had broken up two of the most significant credit card fraud rings in the United States and confiscated materials with a potential fraudulent value of up to \$500 million. They said they had also arrested 16 people over the past few days. The year-long investigation led agents to several printing plants in New York, where they confiscated 20,000 fake Visa and MasterCard cards as well as materials for producing many more bogus charge cards. "We've put them out of business," James D'Amelio, the senior secret service officer in New York, told reporters. "It's going to have a significant impact."

## Bangladesh population may reach 150 million by year 2000

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh's population will reach 150 million by the end of the century unless the birth rate is reduced from the current 2.8 per cent to 1.5 per cent, President Hossain Mohammad Ershad said. Gen. Ershad has told a meeting of rural doctors that population growth posed the gravest danger to the country, which has an annual per capita income of \$131. "The high population growth may threaten the very existence of our country," Gen. Ershad said. All development efforts would crumble if the present birth rate continued unabated. Bangladesh now has 100 million people crammed into an area of 143,998 square kilometres.

## Music festival to feature 39 world premiers

VENICE, Italy (AP) — A recreation of the 16th-Century ceremony which honoured visiting Japanese princes will feature in Venice's International Festival of Contemporary Music in September. Organisers have announced. The 28-day music festival, which starts on Sept. 12 and also will include 39 world premiers, is part of the biennale of Venice. This year it also coincides with the celebration of the European Year of Music. The 1985 festival will be divided into two sections: "Andrea Gabrieli 1585-1985" and "Europe '80-81." Gabrieli's works will form the centrepiece of the first part of the festival. Gabrieli, who died 400 years ago, was an important figure in Venetian music.

## Vodka barred from Soviet receptions

EAST BERLIN (R) — Soviet embassies throughout the world have been asked to stop serving vodka at official receptions as part of a national campaign against heavy drinking, according to East European sources. They said the Soviet embassy in East Berlin, a grand building in the centre of the city, would observe the request and serve more beer and wine to their guests instead. Soviet businessmen and journalists abroad were also being encouraged to entertain clients and contacts with fruit juice or less alcoholic drinks. Vodka toasts had been a traditional feature of all official Soviet celebrations, along with other Russian specialties such as caviar.